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The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 44 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	
1914				
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th. ,,	Maloja ..	2500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1stApril	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	abia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
6th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
9th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th ,,	Madonia ..	10500	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.
All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 981 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
186 P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	.....	22nd. Feb.
Inaba Maru	Shimohe.	6189	15th. Feb.	2 ,,
Tottori Maru	Moses.	5916	23th. ,,	4th.
Yiasen Maru.	Sano.	3785	15th. Mar.	26th.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	17th. ,,	2nd.
Bombay Maru	Tozawa	4625	27th. ,,	7th. April.
Kamakura Maru	Hori.	6128	6th. Ap	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Dat e.	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	C	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
DIAMOND & ILEE
WASHING OMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8thJan.'1

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	s2ndCla s Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	800
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exmpted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Norddeutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 36,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000
Head Office : YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Lisoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen	Dalney)	London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Mengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tienling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA, 2185, 23rd Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA 1695 Th. 26th February 9 a.m. ‡CM.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 27th Feb. *8 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA," 8148, tons, on Thursday, the 26th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasnier Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Hushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

†PURNEA .....8808 Thursday 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA ...9413 Thursday 16th ,,
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
20th February, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA	... 5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA	... 5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	... 6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	 5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA	...6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	 6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road. }
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.
Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale, Paris).
J. S. Hasgell, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bruce-Ma... Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
264—6 ..... Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRISM BINOCULARS

Transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Rasse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Binoculars mentioned in the following list:—

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES.

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	,, 90
The "Lynkop"	,, 105
The "Ultralux"	,, 120
The "Sollux"	,, 138
,, 10 diameter	,, 155
The "Terlux"	,, 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10% for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore (...), Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.
69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Order books applied gratis on application.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MASSAGE on approved Medical lines, English system, by expert European lady practitioner. Apply to Box No. 287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED Medical woman European preferred experienced in India if possible wanted at once for charitable dispensary. Salary up to Rs. 350 for suitable applicant—Apply at once with qualifications to Mrs. EMOMIED, Alibag. 1121

GUJARATI GRADUATE.—High Honours Exceptional testimonials, Wants post as a tutor Evening English Sanskrit Math. Write "G" c/o Post Office Bandra. 1603

G. G. Narke M. A., (Cal.), M. Sc. (Manchester), Geologist and Mining Engineer, is open to engagement for prospecting and other geological work. ADDRESS:—"GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE, CALCUTTA. 1610

GODOWN WANTED in vicinity of Docks or Mazagon district for Machinery, etc. Floor space about 5,000 sq. ft. Must be in good condition. Occupation any time before May. Prepared to take for a period of years. Write:—BABCOCK & WILCOX, Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay. 1574

LADY DOCTOR wanted as House Surgeon, Rs. 150 per mensem, free board and residence. Apply with copies of testimonials to PHYSICIAN-IN-CHARGE, Lady Aitchison, Hospital, Lahore. 1120

WANTED a LADY SUPERINTENDENT, European or Indian, for Girl's Schools, Bhavnagar. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Service pensionable. Apply with full particulars to THE DIRECTOR OF STATE EDUCATION 1118 Bhavnagar.

WANTED A HINDU SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the permanent post of CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Sitamau State. Starting salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 or more according to qualifications. Future prospects for a deserving man. Free quarters. Apply stating lowest terms to DEWAN OF SITAMAU, C. I. 1065

WANTED—A European or Anglo-Indian Mistress with musical qualification to teach infant class B.N. Railway European School, Bilaspur, Salary Rs. 50 p.m. with free furnished quarters. Permission to take private music pupils after school hours, can use school piano—Apply MANAGER, sending copies of testimonials. Required to join 1st March 1914. 1116

WANTED two POLICE INSPECTORS on Rs. 100 and 75 per month each with Rs. 30 allowance. Only persons having ten to fifteen years' experience of executive and detective police work need apply before the end of February with testimonials to Police Superintendent, Bhavnagar.
V. R. JOSHI,
1116 Supdt. of Police, Bhavnagar

WANTED for the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, a NURSE with a three years' general certificate from a recognized hospital as well as a midwifery certificate. Salary Rs. 75 with board and lodging. Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 1119

WANTED immediately a good competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER, and an ELECTRICIAN, for Faridkot Water Works. Pay according to qualifications, quarters free. Apply with copies of testimonials to DAYAL SINGH MAN SARDAR SARDAR BAHADUR,
President, Council of Regency,
Faridkot State, Punjab, India.
1081

WANTED for a year a few influential gentlemen as representatives on a monthly allowance of Rs. 225 and a few agents on a monthly pay of Rs. 70 to collect capital for a rising tea-Company. Monthly travelling allowance Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively. Non-salaried ordinary agents will get only a commission of annas six per each share sold. For particulars apply to the Managing Agents The INDIAN TEA & COMMERCE Ld., Karimganj, District Sylhet. 1510

WANTED from 1st MARCH, to the end of the year, a Teacher for Class VI, Elementary School Certificate Examination Class. Must have passed Senior Cambridge, Matriculation or High School Examination. Preference will be given to one who holds a Teacher's Certificate. Church of England. Salary Rs. 70 with board and lodging and Rs. 10 if capable of teaching Singing.—Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating age and experience, to—
THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
1093 Calcutta Free School.

WANTED:

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN, must be well up in designing and estimating.—Apply stating experience, and salary expected to
Messrs. OAKES and Co., Ltd.,
1605 "Beehive" Foundry, Madras.

WANTED—In Bombay from April 22nd, by an European married couple, Board and Residence with an European family. Kindly state terms etc., to Box No. 292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1606

WANTED immediately an expert CUTTER for Agra. Salary from Rs. 100 to 200 a month. Apply with testimonials to M. N. TENELL, Shikohabad, U. P. 1115

FOR SALE.

MADAME SEMLOH.—Apollo Buildings has latest styles in Millinery and etc. Prices to suit all. Ladies' Hats cleaned and renovated. 1597

A D. B. 12 bore hammerless Cordite Ball and Shot Gun by Charles Boswell, in case with cleaning implements and some cartridges, good condition, Rs. 400.
A.303 Sporting Magazine Rifle in good condition, cleaning implements and old case, Rs. 150.
If both taken together, Rs. 500.
W. K. HILL, Khandala Hotel, Khandala. 1070

FOR SALE.—A Brown Waler Gelding Cob, height 14-3 hands, aged 7, believed sound, confidential hack with perfect paces. Should made an excellent hunter or charger. Cost rupees 650 in Bombay last March. Only sold because owner no longer requiries it. Price Rupees 450.—Apply C. A. KINCAID, Satara, Bombay Presidency. 1053

FOR SALE—That desirable property known as the Deccan Brewery, situated at Dapuri near Kirkee, formerly the residence of the Governors of Bombay, comprising about 77½ acres more or less of freehold land, beautifully situated on the bank of, and bounded on two sides by, the Powna river, within 8 miles of Poona and 2 of Kirkee.
The property consists of large and substantial Brewery buildings with cold storage and Electrical plant, ample godown storage, a large and well appointed dwelling house, and several other Bungalows and offices.
There is an unfailing water supply from wells and river, and the land, containing valuable timber including sandal and fruit trees, is rich and well suited for agriculture.
The machinery consists of Engines, Boilers, Pumps and Ice Machine plant with electric installation. There is a tramway for trucks connecting the property with Dapuri Railway Station.
To those desirous of a fine residence in a quiet, healthy and beautiful situation, or a manufactory requiring a large area of land with good water supply, this Estate offers exceptional advantages. For particulars apply to MEAKIN and Co., Kirkee, or Kasauli. 01063

TO BE LET.

TO LET, "Barometer View," Lonavla, 'A,' 'B,' and 'C,' bungalows; furnished, for season. Apply COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 1522

TO BE LET.—The upper floor of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba, furnished with Stabling, for one year from 1st May or probably April. Rent Rs. 200.
Apply to,
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458. 1601

TO BE LET.—From 1st April to 30th November, a flat in Jairaz House in Middle Colaba either furnished or unfurnished, with lights and fans—Rent unfurnished Rs. 120, and furnished Rs. 150.
Another flat in Jairaz House. unfurnished for Rs. 125.
Apply to,
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458. 1901

TO BE LET.—From 6th May, a compact and comfortable small flat partly furnished in Elphinstone Circle, very suitable for a married couple or two bachelors. Rent Rs 65.
Apply to,
F. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458. 1601

NOTICES.

THE HINDUSTAN TEA & FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data. Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—
THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 151[illegible]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LUCKNOW POULTRY SHOW.

27th and 28th February, 1914
For Schedules &c. apply to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
1545 Lucknow.

CONSULATE GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL IN BRITISH INDIA.

NOTICE.

ALL PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS residing in British India are hereby NOTIFIED, that, in accordance with the Civil Registration law, now in force, they should send to this Consulate their certificates of Births, Marriages and Deaths that have taken place since the 1st of January 1914, whether granted by civil or ecclesiastical authorities, so that these acts may be registered in the Consulate Office.
The parties concerned may be obtain a certificate of entry and registration, which will secure to them their civil rights.
The non-fulfilment of these formalities will result in the forfeiture of civil rights, a loss which should be guarded against in case of any trouble arising in the future.
Each certificate should be forwarded with a money order for Rs. 4-4-0, to the Portuguese Consulate, Civil Registration Dept., Orms-by House, Ormiston Street, Apollo Bunder.
ALFREDO CASANOVA,
1613 Consul-General.

IN THE COURT OF THE SESSIONS AND SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF MIRZAPUR.

NOTICE TO THE J. D. (6.21. R. 58).
Original Suit No. 1364 of 1912.
Execution Case No. 91 of 1913.
Mix: Case No. 153 of 1913.

Sheikh Ebad Ullah .....Objector.
VERSUS.
H. Edoo s/o. H. Bhika himself and the guardian of Abdul Kadir, the minor, at present residing in Jama Masjid situated in Mohalla Crawford Market in Bombay .....Opposite Party.

WHEREAS the OBJECTOR has made application to this Court for the removal of the attachment of the house and Khandhar in Mohalla Dunceengunj, District Mirzapur placed on you in execution of the decree in suit No. 1364 of 1912, this is to give you notice to appear before this Court on 19th day of March 1914, either in person or by a pleader of the Court duly instructed to support your claim as the J. D.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 17th day of February 1914.
(Sd.) V. N. MEHTA,
Subordinate Judge,
1609 MIRZAPUR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNARAO GOVIND KHOOTAL late of Indore Hindu Inhabitant Land Lord .....Deceased.

SADASHIV GOPAL JAMBUTKER of Indore Hindu Inhabitant on behalf of Sambhajirao Krishnarao a minor son of the deceased abovenamed at present residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 17th day of February 1914.

MESSRS. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
1615 Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay. H. M.	Stations.	Up To Bombay. H. M
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr. 12-35
22-26 Arr.	Manmad	Dep 7-24
8-18 ,,	Bhopal	,, 21-16
11- 4 ,,	Bina	,, 18-32
13-25 ,,	Jhansi	,, 16-57
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	,, 15-48
17-45 ,,	Agra Cantonment	,, 11-14
18-41 ,,	Muttra	,, 10-19
21- 0 ,,	Delhi	,, 9- 0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi	Arr. 7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad	Dep. 7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,, 5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,, 3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment	,, 2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana	,, 22-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur	,, 22-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar	,, 21- 1
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,, 20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi	,, 18-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	,, 8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.	Stations.	Up H.M
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr 12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 9- 0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi	Arr. 2-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala	Dep. 2-17
3-40 Dep.	Ambala	Arr. 1-5
5.33 Arr.	Kalka	Dep. 0-40
6-15 Dep.	Kalka	Arr. 0-10
12-45 Arr.	Simla	Dep. 18- 1 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.	Stations.	Up. H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr. 12-35
13-25 ,,	Jhansi	Dep. 15-57
14- 0 Arr.	Jhansi	Arr. 15-20
16-20 Dep.	Oral	Dep. 13-14
18-45 ,,	Cawnpore	,, 11- 8
20- 0 Arr.	Lucknow	,, 9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1865.

At the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, held at the Head Office of the Bank, at Allahabad, on Saturday, the 24th day of January 1914.

J. STRACHAN, Esq., *in the Chair.*

The advertisement convening the Meeting having been read, and the Directors' Report submitted, and taken as read, the Chairman said:—

"GENTLEMEN,—Before proceeding to the business for which we have met here to day, I wish to refer briefly to the Banking Crises, through which India has passed during the last three or four months. This began, as you know, with the suspension of the People's Bank of India and was accentuated by the failure of a number of other banks, and banking and mercantile firms, among the former being the Credit Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank. The result of these suspensions has been that many people, literate and illiterate, who had been induced, by the extension of the banking system during the last few years, to deposit their money in banks, instead of continuing to hoard it, have had their confidence shaken; and the restriction of credit and the general uneasiness, that was felt a little while ago, have not been helpful to the trade of the country, but as conditions are settling down, trade ought soon to resume its ordinary course; and although the effect of the shaken confidence may, for a time, lead to a partial hoarding of money, that has lately been utilised for trade purposes, I feel sure that this will be only temporary. However this may be, we have now to deal with the business at present before us.

You will observe, from the Balance Sheet in your hands, that, on the 31st of December last, our Cash Balances at Head Office, Branches and Agencies, together with our investments in Government Paper and other approved securities, amounted to the large sum of Rs. 139 lakhs which is Rs. 72 lakhs more than the amount required to pay off all the Current Account and Savings Bank balances. This is some 6 lakhs more than the amount we had in excess, in a similar comparison, last year, and our present position must be admitted to be one of great strength.

In addition to the above Rs. 139 lakhs, we hold Rs. 36 lakhs in Reserve Fund, invested in Government Paper, and to this we propose, out of our present profits, to add another two lakhs, thus increasing that fund to Rs. 38 lakhs, which is 50 per cent more than the paid up capital of the Bank.

We also propose to add Rs. 50,000 to the Contingency Fund, which will increase to Rs. 1,90,000 the amount available in that Fund for extraordinary charges and to meet any future bad or doubtful debt, any such known debt having, up to the present, been provided for.

A year ago the net profit was Rs. 42,000 in excess of the previous year, while 1913 shows a further increase in the net profit of Rs. 45,000 and, including the amount carried forward, gives us a divisible balance of Rs. 6,61,449 out of which we propose to add Rs. 2 lakhs to the Reserve Fund and Rs. 50.000 to the Contingency Fund, as already mentioned, to pay the usual dividends and carry forward Rs. 1,43,949.

I think it advisable to refer, in a few words, to the false rumours that have been circulated with the intention of injuring the Bank. One of these was that a well-known resident in Allahabad had withdrawn his fixed deposit of Rs. 50 or 100 lakhs. As a matter of fact this gentleman never had a fixed deposit with us at all, nor would such a large amount have been accepted by the Bank in deposit from one person. Another rumour was that we had lost Rs. 50 lakhs in the bankruptcy of a well-known Calcutta jeweller. We never had any dealings with the jeweller and lost nothing. Another false statement was that we had borrowed Rs. 50 lakhs from the Bank of Bengal. We have never borrowed anything from the Bank of Bengal nor from any one else. All these and similar stories are untrue and our Balance Sheet, which speaks for itself, is the best refutation of such idle and malicious talk.

During the year we have increased our paid-up Capital to Rs. 25 lakhs by the issue of Rs. 5 lakhs in Preference Shares.

We have entered into our new premises in Calcutta during the year, and have secured a suitable site in Bombay, in the best business centre of the Fort.

Our thanks are due to the staff generally, European and Indian, for the efficient manner in which the work has been performed and for the satisfactory results.

I will now submit the necessary resolutions regarding the accounts, declaration of dividend and bonus and election of Directors and Auditors.

It was resolved—

I.—That the Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1913, be passed as correct.

II.—That the Directors' Report be adopted, that the payment of Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and Bonus at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended 30th June 1913, on the Ordinary Shares and the Dividend on the Preference Shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (both free of Income-tax) be and are hereby confirmed; and that a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and Bonus at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Shares and Dividend on the Preference Shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (both free of Income-tax) for the half-year ended 31st December 1913, be paid; that a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 be added to the Bank's Reserve Fund, and Rs. 50,000 to Contingency Fund, and that the balance of the profit, Rs. 143,949-10-7, be carried to the next account.

III.—That the Directors, Messrs. Strachan and Wallach, who retire from office by rotation, be re-elected.

IV.—That Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, be appointed Auditors for the year 1914 at a fee of Rs. 1,500 inclusive of travelling and other expenses.

J. STRACHAN,
Chairman."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

HENRY VOST,
Manager.

Allahabad:
The 24th January, 1914.

BALANCE SHEET ON 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Amount.	Total.	ASSETS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CAPITAL.—Authorised Capital, Rs 40,00,000.			Loans	1,68,36,024 11 10	
10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each paid up	10,00,000 0 0		Cash Credits and Overdrafts	2,46,91 648 1 4	
15,000 Preference Shares of Rs.100 each paid up	15,00,000 0 0		Bills Discounted and Promotes	1,35,77.121 0 1	
	25,00,000 0 0				5,51,04,793 13 3
RESERVE FUND	36,00,000 0 0	61,00,000 0 0	Debts considered good for which the Bank holds mortgages, bills, Promissory notes or other securities Rs. 5,49,16,080 10 3		
Fixed Deposits	6,09,37,613 12 2		Debts considered good for which the Bank ho ds no formal securities being temporary overdrafts 1,88,713 3 0		
Current Deposits	57,33,622 14 7		Debts due by a Director or other officer of the Bank Nil.		
Savings Bank Deposits	9,85,838 2 9	6,76,57,074 14 6		5,51,04,793 13 3	
Contingency Fund No. 1 for equalisation of Dividend and as a provision for bad and doubtful debts and extraordinary charges	1,40,112 14 2		House Property at Head Office and Branches	17,50,600 0 0	
Contingency Fund No. 2 adjusting the Reserve Fund Government Paper of Rs. 36 lacs, per contra to Rs. 95 per cent	1,80,000 0 0	3,20,112 14 2	Dead Stock	1,64,237 0 0	
Suspense	.....	1,193 6 8	Stationery	36,210 0 0	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—	Rs. a. p.		Stamps	11,589 3 3	19,62,636 3
Amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account on 31st December, 1912	4,93,383 15 7		Suspense	.....	3,113 8 6
Paid to Shareholders Dividend at 12 per cent and Bonus at 6 per cent. on Ordinary Shares for the half-year ending 31st December 1912	90,000 0 0		GOVERNMENT PAPER:—		
Dividend paid on Preference Shares for the half year ending 31st December, 1912	30,000 0 0		Reserve Fund at par (See Contingency Fund No. 2 per contra)	.....	36,00,000 0 0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	2,00,000 0 0		Investment in Government Paper and other approved securities* (Government Paper for Rs. 10,00,000 taken at 95 per cent. market value Rs. 95-9 per cent.)	14,71,951 8 6	
Transferred to Contingency Fund	50,000 0 0		Cash Balance at Agencies	3,77,674 11 0	
Bonus of one month's pay paid to staff	34,729 6 6	4,04,729 6 6	Cash Balance at Head Office and Branches	1,20,87,161 1 5	1,39,36,787 4 11
Profit for the year ending 31st December 1913	88,654 9 1 / 5,72,795 1 6	6,61,449 10 7			
Ad-interim Dividend paid on Ordinary Shares at 12 per cent, and Bonus at 6 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1913	90,000 0 0		* Of these securities, Rs. 1,19,000 Municipal Debentures are lodged with the Controller of Military Accounts as Security for Government Accounts.		
Ad-interim Dividend paid on Preference Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1913	42,500 0 0	1,32,500 0 0			
Grand Total Rupees	.....	7,46,07,330 13 11	Grand Total Rupees	.....	7,46,07,330 13 11

HENRY VOST, Manager.
SHEW PARSHAD MEHRAY, Accountant.

J. STRACHAN,
W. WALLACH,
RAMPAL SINGH, C.I.E.,
MADUN MOHAN,
GEO. SIM,
HENRY VOST,
} Directors.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

WE hereby certify that we have examined the Accounts of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, as kept at the Head Office in Allahabad, together with the returns from the Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Jhansi, Lucknow, Naini Tal, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Meerut, Nagpur, Amritsar, Benares, Moradabad Hathras, Lyallpur and City Office, Allahabad, for the year ending 31st December, 1913, and have found them correct; the above Abstract being in our opinion, a correct statement of the Bank's affairs as at that date.

We also certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn in conformity with the law.

Allahabad, the 10th January, 1914.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

POSTAL NOTICE.

WANTED a BUILDING for a Post and Telegraph Office in Kalbadevi, close to Ramvadi Naka on the Kalbadevi Road. Landlords intending to erect new buildings in this locality and who are desirous of accommodating the Post and Telegraph Office in their buildings are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

D. MURTRIE,
Presidency Postmaster,
Bombay.

General Post Office,
Bombay 23rd February 1914.
1604

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
"21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married pesons to make provision after death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasuries.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome, strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong grey horse, "Bulbul," 14-3, very fast, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a grey pony, young, goes well in harness and saddle and a set of harness.

The property of Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban.

1 dark brown Australian mare, 15-2, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES AKOLA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Gill and Co., at their Jetha, No. 84-86, at Colaba and on account and risk of Messrs. The New Motussil Co., Ltd:—

200 full pressed bales of Akola cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 a.m., (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On THURSDAY the 5th March, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.))Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pheroz Building, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated-ware, sliding, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, side-boards and dumb-waiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, one sweet-tone cottage piano, facny ornaments, bronze and parian figures, glass door almyrahs, tapestry, door curtains, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, pier glass, vases, wall plates and figures, oil painting and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Messrs. E. Tinskom, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four day before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE AND IRONWARE, BRASSWARE, ALSO OIL PAINTS, COLOURS, ETC., USEFUL TO MILLOWNERS, HOUSE OWNERS, GINNING FACTORIES, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Agent to the Official Assignee Madras, who is an Assignee of the Estate and effects of Shaikh Mahomedally and Sons trading in Bombay as Abdulabhoy Shaikh Mahomedally, insolvents Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 4th proximo, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the shop of the Insolvents at Nagdevi Street, the goods of the said Insolvents consisting of galvanised and black W. I. pipes, and their fittings, planks, flanges, brass oil cocks, stop cocks, wheel valves steam cocks, nosels, spanners, brass fittings, semi rotary pumps of sizes with fool valves, etc., Hardware consisting of augers, screws, anvils, bolts and nuts, gauze glass galvanised corrugated bolts, nuts etc etc., and galvanised wire netting, kegs of oil paint drums of linseed oil, powder colors varnish tins, painting brushes, Hubbocks, white zinc paint, gold powder for coloring too many to describe.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Private offers for the above will be received by the undersigned before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bomby, 20th February, 1914.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

AUCTION SALE.

JIVAJEE, SORABJEE & CO.,

NANABHOY LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLD WOODEN CASES, steel wire, old instruments, coir ropes, lead, zinc, Files, scrap iron, angle iron, iron plates, Manilla ropes, old canvas, cardage tarred, old clothes, &c. &c., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1914, and the following days, as may be necessary the above mentioned stores at 2 p.m. Standard Time at Fort in the compound of Govt. Dockyard.

The condition of sale, that 50 per cent (fifty per cent) deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day, after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bomby, 20th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
Gen. Manager:- **JAMES McGRATH**
Sat. Feb. 21st. at 10 p. m.
And Until Further Notice.
For the First Time in Bombay.
A Topical Revue of Current Events specially written for the Excelsior by Mr. James McGrath and Mr. Tom Melbourne.
HULLO! BOMBAY!!
CAST
Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON.
Miss EILEEN MELBOURNE.
Miss FLORENCE MALFE.
Miss REINA SELMA.
Mr. TOM MELBOURNE.
Mr GEORGE MALFE.
Mr. LEW JAMES.
Mr. CHAS HARE.
Mr. JAMES McGRATH.
ugmented Orchestra.
New Scenery: New Dresses: New Music
Don't miss Music Hall version of a Musical Comedy entitled
"THE QUAKER OATS GIRL."
No Advance in Prices. Plan at Theatre Tel. 288.

THE EXCELSIOR.
At 6-30 and 10 p. m.
THE MELBOURNES.
MABEL AND MALFE.
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
"OUR TOPICAL CARTOONS"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Messrs. Charles Howit & A. Phillips Dramatic Co.
WILL SHORTLY
PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS From the Adelphi Criterion, Hay-Market and Drury Lane Theatrer, London.
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
"D I N"
'THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
"A MEMBER OF TATERSALLS"
"DIPLOMACY" etc.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

The jumps will be up for practice from Friday 4 p.m. to Sunday 9 a.m.

A. H. M. WILSON,
Hon: Sec: Bombay Horse Show.
1612

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THE THEATRE OF QUALITY AND QUANTITY—GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.
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LA SCALA REVUE.
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LOCAL TOPICALS
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BYCULLA CUP.
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CYMBELINE
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Showing all the Latest News in Pictures.
THIS WEEK:—Funeral of Lord Strathcona.
Statue to King Edward Unveiled Paris.
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3 Shows Nightly at 7, and 10.
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feburary 19th.

S.S. Alberto Treves	Questa		Karachi Feb. 17

DEPARTURES.

February 19th.

S.S. Itinda	Mc. Clelland	Calcutta etc.	
S.S. Bahadur	Peet	do.	
S.S. Kola	King	Busreh via Karachi	
S.S. Baroda	Harscroft	Persian Gulf via Karachi	
S.S. Trader	Williams	Hull and Westhartlepool	
S. S. Semiramis Thursday.	Parissich	Trieste via Karachi	
S.S. Southville	Hedquest	Port Said (for order) and Antwerp	

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on

The following vessels began to load on Thursday.

SteaDer	Firoozi	for Jeddah
"	Alberto Treves	for Trieste etc.

THURSDAY February 19th, 1914.

S. S. Albert Treves:—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Albert Treves, 2,446 tons, Captain A. Questa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on February 17, with a cargo of cotton.

S. S. Bahadur:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain T. M. Peet, sailed yesterday for Calcutta etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Trader:—The steamer Trader, 2,327 tons Captain J. T. Williams, sailed yesterday for Hull and Westhartlepool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Southville:—The steamer Southville, 2,265 tons, Captain T. Hedqueat, will sail to-day for Port Said (for order) and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Semiramis:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Semiramis, 2,552 tons, Captain P. Pavissich, will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Poona Homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 18th instant.

The P. &O. Co.'s Company's s. s. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 14th instant arrived Aden at 1-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 18th idem.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Mongolia with the outward Mails of the 13th instant passed Suez at 2-30 p.m., on Thursday the 19th idem.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer.....Capt.....Agen
B. Toro.....Hicks.....J. Y. & Co
Ula.....Oliver.....M. M. & Co
O & E Cairn Gowan.....Band.....W. & A. G. & Co
R. Dickson.....Jones.....K. N. & Co
F. Hohenfels.....Ammerman.....W. & A. G. & Co
G. Ariel.....Hyde.....C. M. & Co
H. Westmoor.....Bowles.....D. Nanji & Co
K. Penang Maru.....Muraini.....N. Y. K.
M. Ariadne Irene.....Tindall.....D. Nanji & Co.
O. Abydos.....Davis.....A. S. N. & Co
P. Holtley.....Anderson.....J. M. & Co
Q. Saigon Maru.....Yamaguchi.....O. S. K.

V DOCK.

2. Elysia.....Coverley.....W. & A. G. & Co
3. Churpra.....Ferguson.....M. M. & Co
4. Arfosto.....Booth.....J. F. & Co.
5. Manchester Civilian.....Spencer.....T. M. & Co
6. Shneefels.....Froeden.....W. & A. G. & Co
7. Clan Colquhoun.....sulDuer.....J. F. & Co
9. City of Bombay.....Leary.....K. N. & Co.
9 City of Calcutta.....Elliott.....K. N. & Co
10 & 11. Devanha.....Hickey.....P. & O. S. N. Co
12. & 13 Ehrenfels.....Schmits.....W. & A. G. & Co
15. Semiramis.....Pavisich.....A. L. S. N. Co.
16. Palamcotta.....Elton.....M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Palawan.....Shone.....M. M. & Co

OFFSIDE.

D. & E. Komordor.....Mahlbauer.....A. S. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia.....BarchaD.....P. & O. S. N. & Co
Alfred.....Fisher.....A. S. N. & Co
Angus.....Lasell.....A. Y. & Co
Aviemoor.....Koefod.....W. & A. G. & Co
Alberto Freves.....Questa.....V. S. N. & Co
Bells of England.....Kelway.....A. Y. & Co
Caledonia.....Dowell.....P. & O. S. N. & Co
Den of Kelly.....Twiddle.....K. N. & Co
Eastwick Manor.....Gentles.....W. & A. G. & Co
Egypt.....Summers.....P. & O. Co
Feroni.....PriDrose.....T. M. & Co
Ferrara.....Feathers.....S. W. & Co
Himalaya.....Evans.....P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoselnee.....Fanning.....T. M. & Co
Inverness.....Venus.....A. Y. & Co
Inaha Maru.....Swinhoe.....N. Y. K.
Jerseymoor.....Barton.....W. & A. G. & Co
Khosrou.....Honnah.....T. M. & Co
Kasara.....King.....M. M. & Co
Kilchatton.....Macmillan.....T. M. & Co
Lhasa.....Manley.....M. M. & Co
Markomannia.....Taps
Orissa.....Redfern.....M. M. & Co
Pontoperos.....Polenus.....W. & A. G. & Co
Southrille.....Redquest.....W. & A. G. & Co
Strathleven.....Mc. Phee.....W. & A. G. & Co
Sumbeam (Yacht).....Galloway.....Earl Brassy
Takyabi.....Kass A. M.....Jeewanji & Co

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

Precipitation is reported from Simla and Mussorie Hills, east Punjab and north-east India. The disturbance is passing away to the east. The skies are clear over the greater part of north-west India, where the temperature is now very low. Fresh disturbance however is commencing to affect Baluchistan.

The chief falls are:—Sibsagar and Tezpur one inch; Gauhati and Cherrapunji two; Shillong one and half; Chittagong three; Barisal one and half; Jessore and Calcutta one; Bogra three quarters; Cuttack two; Gorakhpur and Lucknow a half; Chakrata and Mussorie one.

Forecast:—Some rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma and Baluchistan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorhded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0.24" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in east Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad but drier at the other tations. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect both during day and at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are lower than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in defect at Aurangabad and in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in the United Provinces. Temperature is lower than usual in north-west India, the United and the Central Provinces, Central India West, Kathiawar, Gujarat and the adjacent parts of the Konkan and of the north Bombay Deccan.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 19th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rain-fall. Actual reading 8 a.m.	Rain-fall. Past 24 hours.	Rain-fall. Total for Dec. to date.	Rain-fall. Variation since Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire						
Do. (17th)	62.4	54.2	91	0.08	8.98	0.32
Jask	67.4	61.3	94	..	3.66	0.70
Do. (17th)	71.0	57.8	60	..	3.66	0.72
Wrakas						
Do (17th)	71.7	67.3	65	..	1.91	—0.77
PUNJAB—						
Multan	65.8	40.6	59	..	1.36	0.32
Rawalpindi	56.7	35.2	91	..	6.12	2.81
Lahore	60.4	40.1	93	..	3.13	0.93
Sirsa	65.5	37.8	83	..	1.33	0.15
Ambala	62.7	38.1	88	..	1.44	—2.82
Delhi	66.4	44.6	59	..	0.74	—1.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71.6	43.2	60	..	0.29	—0.96
Weinpuri	73.3	43.6	82	..	0.26	—1.73
Jhansi	75.6	48.1	60	..	0.47	—0.88
Cawnpore	76.0	48.5	86	0.24	0.41	—1.17
Allahabad	73.0	51.5	90	..	1.18	—0.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	67.7	39.2	76	..	2.31	1.54
Karachi	70.4	52.1	51	..	1.02	0.80
Ajmer	64.9	42.2	62	..	2.46	1.48
Jaipore	68.4	43.1	42	..	0.86	—0.17
Kotah	71.4	47.2	35	..	1.03	0.34
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	72.3	51.0	41	..	0.93	0.59
Dwarka	74.2	57.7	65	..	0.30	—0.32
Veraval	74.1	56.0	32	..	0.11	—0.33
Rajkot	73.0	46.0	27	..	0.07	—0.35
Bhavnagar Para	76.8	48.8	27	..	0.04	—0.39
Surat	76.7	49.5	54	..	0.04	—0.27
Ahmedabad	75.6	52.6	22	..	0.09	—0.24
Deesa	74.1	42.1	23	..	0.00	—0.32
Neemuch	68.2	41.8	35	..	0.14	—0.50
Indore	71.1	44.1	26	..	0.20	—0.52
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.9	49.3	41	..	1.02	—0.92
Seoni	68.2	46.6	26	..	0.87	—0.92
Wardha	77.5	50.0	35	..	0.77	—0.67
Khandwa	77.0	47.8	20	..	0.00	—1.01
Akola	80.1	49.3	24	..	0.49	—1.11
Amraoti	79.4	55.2	28	..	1.31	—0.34
Nagpur	80.7	51.7	28	..	0.85	—1.07
Chanda	87.1	57.0	40	..	0.37	—1.27
Raipur	82.7	58.6	42	..	1.26	—0.07
BOMBAY—						
Bombay	78.0	62.1	44	..	0.08	—0.47
Ratnagiri	82.3	66.1	53	..	..	—0.69
Mormugao	84.0	69.9	67	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	83.9	66.6	89	..	..	—1.93
DECCAN, SOUTH AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	78.8	44.3	33	..	0.08	—0.73
Ahmednagar	80.1	50.7	38	..	0.16	—1.11
Poona	81.4	51.3	79	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	88.3	58.5	26	..	0.01	—1.48
Bijapur	90.6	60.6	39	..	0.24	—0.99
Belgaum	85.0	54.3	66	..	0.82	—1.10
Aurangabad	77.4	54.1	47	..	0.00	—1.15
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.2	59.0	37	..	0.02	—0.99
Hyderabad	90.6	65.5	49	..	0.00	—1.48
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.8	71.0	71	..	0.93	—2.44
Calicut	87.7	76.0	82	..	4.67	—1.67
Cochin	88.9	75.7	74	..	4.69	—4.34
Colombo	86.0	72.4	90	..	28.81	6.19
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	76.1	80	..	0.00	—6.57
Bellary	94.3	71.3	26	..	0.04	—2.19
Cuddapah	97.3	70.7	61	..	3.00	—1.74
Madras	87.3	71.4	80	..	28.73	8.53
Bangalore	91.3	66.4	66	..	0.34	—3.34
Coimbatore	95.0	70.1	73	..	4.87	—0.35
Trichinopo	95.1	71.2	76	..	10.44	1.64
Negapatam	85.6	71.3	84	..	53.35	24.2

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8 45 a.m. Standard Time on the 19th February, was 30.188 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at sea all anerold readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TO BE LET.
The following well lighted airy ROOMS with all accommodation are TO BE LET on the first floor in Parsee Bazar, Fort, near Kemp & Co. at the following rents.
2 Rooms 16 by 13 ft. monthly rent Rs. 20/- per room.
2 Rooms 23 by 9 ft. monthly rent Rs. 25/- per room.
1 Room 55 by 18 ft. monthly rent Rs. 70.
Please apply to the Crown Electric Printing Works, Parsee Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Bombay Mails of 7th inst. arrived at Brindisi this morning.

Consols 2½ %	769.16—½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25 .20½plus 1
Rentes 3 %	87½unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.44unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26½unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	26½unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—Firm Buyers.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½—1.32
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th lutimo.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £400,000 for south America.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	91½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st ..	2½plus 1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st ..	2½plus ½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77⅝unchgd.
Interest day to day loans ..	1 unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans ..	1½unchgd.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
3,60,000	were allotted to Calcutta.	
7,70,000	„ „ to Bombay	12,90,000
1,60 000	„ „ to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 1.16 (Min Rate Received 10 % above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at ½ 1.16 (MinRate Received 10 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.07.

Rs.		Rs.
40,20,000	were allotted to Calcutta	
50,80,000	„ „ to Bombay	1,07,10,000
16,10,000	„ „ to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 3.32 (Min Rate Received 10 % above that rate in full

Tenders on Bombay at ½ 3.32(Min Rate Received 10% above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.10.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 1,21,80,000

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs.10,000,000

Extra allotments. Bills Bombay Rs. 10,000 @ ½ 3.32.

PORT SAID Feb. 18th. 1914.

The P. & O. S. S Mongolia Shipped £184,470 gold for India.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	20,000
„ „ to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York March ..	..12.20—3
Futures at New York May ..	..11.91—5
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to weakness orleans new market.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.90unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.39—11
Futures at New Orleans ..	..12.49—7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.85⅞unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	57⅜unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	500
„ Imports quiet easier.	
„ Imports	5,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—quiet easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Barely steady	
Tone of Manchester Market quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	..7.03—2d
Egyptian F. G. F.	..9.20—5d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	March 12.20—3
	May 11.90—6
New York Official noon call	March 12.17—6
	May 11.87—9
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 12.42—6
	May 12.50—8

CLOSING PRICE.

Months.	To-day's price.
F.M.	6.64—2
M.A.	6.64—3
A.M.	6.60—4
M.J.	6.60—4
J.J.	6.56—3
J.A.	6.51—4
A.S.	6.40—5
S.O.	6.29—3
O.N.	6.21—3
N.D.	6.17—3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June London sellers 37½plus ½

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. no quotation firm.

South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Feb.-March ; sellers quieter 35½plus ⅜

South Australian March-April value 36plus ½

Victorian March April value 36plus ½

New South Wales March-April value 36plus ½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms March April ; Dunkirk Buyers unchanged 54½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Dunkirk sellers firmer 48½plus ½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March ; Dunkirk sellers firm 49plus ½

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March ; London value firmer 47.6plus 6d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Hamburg done firm unchanged 42½

Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull sellers firm 6.0.6plus 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65¾—5.16
Copper Braziers	£80½—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 9.9

Arrivals :—Bleamoor

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August ; extremely quiet unchanged 12.9¾

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal March ; nothing whatever doing unchanged 11.9

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Feb. 9.4½—¼

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May. unchanged 9.6

Quiet without much change in value.

E.A.R.& Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July ; inactive unchgd. 13.4½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb. ; value unchanged 11.3

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. ; value quiet unchanged 11.1½

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-March ; value unchanged 11.3

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March ; value unchanged 11.4½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-March ; value unchanged 12.9

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March ; value nominally unchanged in absence of business 12.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March ; quiet unchgd. 3.1½

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	35.6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	36.6
General Tone of Tallow Auction firm.	

Little was known of Ba Ohon, the Burmese high jump champion, when he came to Calcutta to compete in the Presidency sports. A record put up by Barton of 5 feet 11¼ inches in 1904 was held by him for eleven years till Ba Ohon came along for eleven years till Ba Ohon came along and competing against Barton equalled that record a feat which Barton failed to accomplish for the second time. By his win in the Presidency sports and his defeat of Barton in Burma, Ba Ohon becomes the undisputed champion of India and Burma in the high jump.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 19

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	*Rs.*	*From*	*Bank.*
8 boxes sovs.	6,00,000	Post Said	Chartered.
6 „ gold.	3,64,800	London	„
1 „ „	76,800	„	Mercantile
15 „ sovs.	11,25,000	Port Said	„

EXCHANGE.

There is little change in rates and the tone of the Market is steady, but business is very moderate.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready ..	1	4 1-16 to 3-32
D. D. mail	1	4 3-32
T. T. forward, May. ..	1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 1-4
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready ..	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		171
Marks „ „ ...		139
60 days Hongkong ...		139½
„ „ Shanghai ...		189½
„ „ Japan		148½

BULLION.

There is again no change to report in rates for bar silver in London. Ready is quoted 26½ and two months' delivery 26 3/8. Ready bars in the Local Market are again steadier, but there is little change in forward rates. There is a moderate business passing.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	12	0
1st Settlement	76	10	0
3rd Settlement	76	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 17th February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	138	162,925
B. B. & C. I. Railway	95	114,480

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market kept up the slippery tendency which was noticed yesterday. The Market opened at Rs. 95-14; improved to Rs. 95-15 but at the close declined to to Rs. 95-13 (buyers). The fall was due to the absence of buyers and the selling pressure of weakholders. There was no change in the Home Securities except that consols were down by 1/8 per cent. A slight drop was also reported in Calcutta quotations. The rate for the next settlement stood about anna one up.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds stood at Rs. 101-12 (New Issue.)

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady but the tone was dull as a very limited business was done during the day.

David stood firm at Rs. 476-4 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 445.

Standard declined to Rs. 1,072-8 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,070. Centrals dropped to Rs. 1,830. Swadeshi stood steady at Rs. 1,470 Finlays were quiet at Rs. 315. And New Great Easterns at Rs. 222½.

Kohinoors declined to Rs. 745. Port Canning were placed at Rs. 870.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares were placed at Rs. 900 in the morning but declined to Rs. 890 at the close.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares stood firm at Rs. 222. Bank of Bombay Shares declined to Rs. 1,602-8.

New Berars declined to Rs. 495 x. d.

COTTON.

The decline in the American Markets continues, New York closing 3 and 5 points lower for futures and New Orleans 11 and 7 points lower, There is not sufficient strength in the Market to support a rise, but at the same time there is no reason to anticipate much decline, and further fluctuations are probable.

Locally the Market opened easier at Rs. 273 for good Broach, but there has been no further decline during the day. Export houses have been buyers of Broach and Bengals, either in settlement or otherwise, and rates kept steady during the day improving slightly towards the close. The closing rate for good Broach is Rs. while fine Bengal March is quoted Rs. 202. The tone is quite but steady.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady
Estimated Sales	8 000
Total Imports	29,000

B. O. T. A. QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
I.G. Bengals	196	190	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals	200	191	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	197	190	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandeish	208	199	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Hinguughat Wardha ..	251	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	248	..	..	..	Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl	242	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pookraum	232	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	223	—	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	226	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach	275	..	..	..	Mar. 25th
do.	..	..	273	..	15-25
M.G. Muttia	203	189	..	..	Ready.
Saw-ginned Dhaowar	..	..	260		May 1-25th.
H. G. westerns	..	..	255		„ „
M. G. Compta	..	..	265		„ „

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	
F. M.	6.63—1
M. A.	6.63—1
A. M.	6.59—1
M. J.	6.59—1
J. J.	6.54—2
J. A.	6.50—1
A. S.	6.39—1
S O.	6.28—1
O. N.	6.20—1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet. but steady.

Quotations :—	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	10	6	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	6	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	0	„

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	15	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	14	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	1	0	„
Brown Delhi May	8	15	6	R. T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.	
85 % Bold White.....	56	0	0	
Mughi	52	8	0	
Black Kutni	44	0	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p	
Bold 48	0	0		
Small 47	0	0		

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	10	0	B T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is steadier.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
April May	11	4	0	R. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready . ..	..34	8	0	
Guzerat ready . ..	..33	8	0	
April May	7	0	0	R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :-

Cotton	31,236 Bales
Wheat	7,701 Cwts.
Linseed	5,576 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	436 „
Gingelyseed.....	6,774 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	11,278 „
Castorseed	14,936 „
Rice	6,486 „
Myrabollams	2,326 „
Cottonseed	32,478 „
Mowraseed	90 „
Gram	359 „
Jowar.....	4,626 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	189 „

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

The following final memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season 1913-1914, has been issued by the Agricultural Department :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 32.3 per cent of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(Estimates up to 1st February.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton, as under :—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	3,675,100	3,385,900
Sind	323,200	8,500
	3,998,300	3,394,400

Total 7,392,700 acres;

4.4 per cent. over the area of last year;

12.4 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years.

This area is higher than that reported in December last by 386,000 acres owing mainly to the receipt of fuller information from Karnatak and Sind and from Baroda and Kathiawar among Gujarat states. Smaller variations in the Deccan and elsewhere are due to corrections in areas previously reported.

Season.—Since the publication of the December report he crop in North Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar is reported to have deteriorated in places from want of moisture and in places it has been damaged by rats. Some damage from disease has been reported from two talukas in Kaira. Elsewhere in the North and in South Bujarat it has progressed well and its condition is fairly satisfactory. Owing to incessant rain early in the season the crop had to be sown late and in many places it is yet in flower and bolls and will not be ready for picking before the end of this month. The harvesting of the early crop has commenced since the middle of December. In the Karnatak the crop is doing well in the west of Belgaum and Dharwar, but in the eastern talukas of these districts and in Bijapur and in the Southern Maratha Country States it has suffered through deficiency of moisture and cold winds and its condition is only moderate. The crop is still in flowers and general picking will commence after the middle of next month. In Sind the crop has on the whole done fairly well and its picking commenced from the middle of October as usual.

Outturn.—The crop has been estimated to yield a full normal outturn in parts of Ahmedabad and Kathiawar and in some of the other Gujarat states. Elsewhere in the North Gujarat the yield varies between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. In South Gujrat it is expected to come to about 85 per cent. of the normal. The Karnatak crop is expected to yield between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal in the western parts of Belgaum and Dharwar; elsewhere it is estimated at about one-half to two-thirds of the normal, parts of Bijapur and Southern Mahratha Country returning it at only one-fourth to one-third of it. In Sind the crop is reported to have yielded about 85 per cent. of the normal in Hyderabad, 65 per cent. in Nawabshah and 50 per cent. in Thar and Parkar. Elsewhere it is about three-fourths of the normal.

The total revised estimated outturn now stands as under :—

	British Districts. Bales.	Native States. Bales.
Presidency Proper	756,100	805,200
Sind	129,700	2,500
	885,800	807,700

Total 1,693,500 bales;

3.8 per cent. over last year's outturn.

30.6 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years.

Of the total outturn about 46 per cent, is claimed by the Native States of Gujrat and Kathiawar and 12.5 per cent. by the British districts of the same province. Of the remainder 21.7 per cent. belongs to the Deccan, 12 per cent. to the Karnatak and the remaining 7-8 per cent. to Sind.

Classified by varieties the area and outturn under the different denominations stand as under :—

Bengal Rajputana	35,376	05	9,212	15
Dholera	2,775,756	37.6	694,532	41.1
Broach	1,126,953	15.3	282,326	16.7
Khandesh	1,554,082	21.1	335,069	19.8
Barsi and Nagar..	226,999	3.1	27,177	0.6
Westerns	45,382	0.6	2,706	0.2
Kumpta and Dharwar	1,296,542	17.3	210,211	12.3
Sindhi	331,642	4.5	132,214	7.8
Total ...	7,392,732	100.	1,693,447	100.

Besides the above about 39,000 acres (25,800 acres in Ahmedabad) are estimated to have been under cotton in tracts for which statistics are not usually received. These are expected to yield about 11,100 bales.

The death from heart-failure is announced of Mr. S. K. Lahiri, the proprietor of the well known publishing firm of Messrs. S. K. Lahiri and Co., of College Street Calcutta. A son of the late Ramtarun Lahiri, the well-known Bengali educationist and social reformer, Mr. S. K. Lahiri was known for his uprightness and honesty and above all his uprightness manner which endered him to all he came in contact with. As a publisher, he was in the front rank in his line.

SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., write to us as follows under date January 29th :—

GOLD.

About £1,100,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. The shipment to India was £187,000. Owing to the fall of the Bank Rate, a fair proportion of the balance will go to the Continent.

The following amounts were received by the Bank :—

Jan. 22nd £125,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 23rd £301,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.
Jan. 24th £94,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 25th £7,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 26th £45,000 in Sovereigns from West Africa.
Jan. 27th £54,000 in bar gold.
Jan. 28th £94,000 in bar gold.

A withdrawal of £25,000 in sovereigns was made on the 27th instant for Ecuador. The net influx during the week is therefore £619,000.

A further £400,000 was secured in New York for shipment to Paris.

The output of Rhodesia for 1913 was £2,903,351, an excess of £195,983 over the production during 1912.

Last year we drew attention to the fact that the amount of gold held by the Bank of England on the 27th August was the largest for 17 years. The amount of to-day's return is more than half a million sterling larger still.

A final estimate of the gold production of 1912 has been issued by the Director of the United States Mint. It compares with those of the two preceding years, as follows :—

	1912.	1911.
United Sates	$93,451,500	$96,880,000
Canada	12,643,800	9,762,100
Mexico	24,500,000	24,900,100
Africa	211,850,600	191,538,400
Australasia	54,509,400	60,184,200
Russia	22,199,000	32,151,600
Austria-Hungary	2,043,200	2,185,500
France	1,812,100	1,707,100
Brazil	3,570,600	3,834,500
Colombia	2,971,700	3,167,800
F. Guiana	3,050,600	2,229,100
Central America	3,030,400	3,360,400
British India	11,055,700	11,054,100
China	3,658,900	3,314,600
East Indies (Br.)	1,352,000	1,339,400
East Indies (Dutch) ...	3,387,100	3,387,100
Japan	4,467,000	4,007,500
Korea	2,852,600	2,889,400
Sundry Countries	3,724,900	3,639,600
Total for the World...	$466,136,100	$461,542,100
Or Roughly	£ 96,100,000	£ 95,200,000

The chief sources of supply show a falling off, with the exception of Canada, Africa and British India. Each of these important goldfields forms a part of the British Empire.

The largest decreases are those in regard to Russsia, of $10,000,000., and to Australia, of $5,500,000.

The increase of $20,000,000 in the output of Africa is not expected to be maintained. The Director of the United States Mint foreshadows in a preliminary estimate for 1913, a decrease of over $7,000,000, from this quarer.

The world's output as a whole, seems shrinking. In 1911 the percentage of increase was 1,36 per cent, in 1912, about 1 per cent, but the preliminary estimate for 1913 of the United States Mint shows an actual decline in production of £2,250,000.

If these figures are substantiated, the output of 1913, has fallen back to the total of 1910.

SILVER.

Prices moved rather substantially in the course of the week. The cash price rose 1/16d, on Friday, a further 1/16d. on Saturday, and 3/16d. on Tuesday, when 26¾d. was recorded, the forward quotation being 3/16d. lower.

Yesterday, the cash price fell 1-8d. to 26⅜d., but that for 2 months delivery shed only 1/16d., reducing the premium on cash silver to 1-8d.

To-day, the cash price fell a further 1/16d. The forward rate fell 1-8d., making the cash premium again 3/16d.

The main strength of the market continues to be the covering of sales as they fall due, but the rather better undertone that was felt this week accelerated the inclination of "bear" operators to close their commitments.

The holdings of silver in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,380,000 in sycee or currency, and of £180,000 in bars.

The stock in Bombay has fallen in value from £150,000 to £105,000. The offtake is irregular, from 70 to 100 bars a day.

An Indian currency return cabled on the 24th inst., shows a decrease of 50 lakhs in the Note Issue, of 25 lakhs in the holdings under the denominations of Rupees and Silver under Coinage.

The holdings of the Standard Reserve in India show an increase of 30 lakhs in silver and a decrease of 25 lakhs in gold.

A shipment of £8,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The Director of the United States Mint estimates the output of silver in fine ounces for the years 1910/12 inclusive, to be as appended :—

	1912.	1911.
United Sates	63,766,800	60,399,400
Canada	31,625,451	32,740,748
Mexico	74,640,300	79,032,440
Australasia	14,737,944	16,578,421
Spain	5,152,626	4,152,430
Germany	4,984,677	5,597,026
Austria-Hungary	1,840,297	1,538,772
Turkey	1,509,133	1,717,896
Peru	8,351,563	6,626,930
Bolivia and Chile	4,049,856	4,481,518
Central America	2,845,954	3,360,400
Japan	4,932,852	4,414,421
Sundry Countries	5,873,201	4,697,792
Total for the World.....	224,310,654	225,338,194

It is worthy of note that the production of silver, as well as that of gold, appears to be no longer on the increase, as they have both been for many years past.

The quotations to-day for cash and two mos. delivery are both 1-8d. above those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Jan. 23. 26 1/2 cash 26 5/16 2 mos.
Jan. 24 26 9/16 cash 26 3/8 2 mos.
Jan. 26 9/16 cash 26 3/8 2 mos.
Jan. 27 26 3/4 cash 26 9/162 mos.
Jan. 28. 26 5/8 cash 26½ 2 mos.
Jan. 29. 26 9/16 cash 26 26 3/8 2 mos.
Average for the week 26,594 cash 26.416.
Bank Rate ..... 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. ..... 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. „
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. „

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

At their meeting to-day the Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change in the local rate which remains at 7 per cent. The cash balance at the head office is down to the extent of nearly twenty-seven and half lakhs with an increase at branches of four lakhs only, and the percentage works out at 33.38 as against 34.31 last week and 36.41 the week before.

EXCHANGE.—With a weaker council allotment to banks the selling rates are down and there seems to be nothing available at a higher rate.

SHARE MARKET.—In the Share Market attention is again centred upon Dhalboom Gold but yesterday's closing rate was not maintained and scrip is six annas lower.

JUTE.—In the Jute Market Rs. 80 per bale is the price with buyers standing out.

Private letters from Thursday Island indicate that Madame Lihan Nordica, the famous singer, is very ill, and that there is every prospect of her tour of the Straits Settlements and India being abandoned altogether.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society took place yesterday Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., presiding.

The election of the following 21 members since the last meeting was announced :—Mr. E. E. English, Bombay: Mr. G. W. Talbot, Bombay: Commander H. Kitson, R. N., East Indies Squadaron: Mr. A. V. Wilcox, Ireland: Mr. W. Evans, Bombay: Mr. W. C. Shepherd. Toungoo, Burma: Miss A. MacIlvaine, New Jersey: Mr. B. C. Rowlandson, Bombay: Major C. Gregory, Ootacamund: Mrs. A. D. Barr, Jodhpur: Capt. A. L. M. Molesworth, Shillong: Miss Olivia da Cunha, Bombay: Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell, Bombay: Lt. E. A. W. Lake, Poona: Mr. W. G. Wooster, Monywa: Mr. A. MacWilliam, Barisal, Eastern Bengal: Mr. A. B. Ritchie, Rangoon: Mr. Herbert A. Eltoft, Bombay: Mr. G. H. White, Bombay: Mr. R. R. Oakley, Ceylon: H. E. Lord Willingdon, G. C. I. E., Bombay.

ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers for the present year :—President, H. E. the Right Hon. Lord Willingdon, G. C. I. E., Vice Presidents, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, B.A., LL.B., Revd. F. Dreckmann, S. J., and the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod.

Managing Committee :—Revd. J. Assmuth, S. J., Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, F. E. S., Mr. T. R. Bell, I. F. S., Mr. C. L. Burns, Mr. E. Comber, F. Z. S., Lt.-Col. G. H. Evans, C. I. E., F. L. S., Capt. W. H. Evans, R. E., Prof. G. A. Gammie, Mr. F. Hannyngton, I. C. S., Mr. G. S. Hardy, I. C. S., Mr. N. B. Kinnear, Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S., (Retd.) Major W. G. Liston, C. I. E., I. M. S., Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S., Mr. F. M. Mackwood, Dr. A. Powell, Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., Mr. R. A. Spence, Major F. Wall, I. M. S., C. M. Z. S., Mr. John Wallace, C. E., Honorary Secretary Mr. W. S. Millard; Honorary Treasuer Mr. L. H. Savile, The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the fo'lowing speciemens since the last meeting : :—

I Muntjac, 1 Jungle Cat, 3 Langurs, 11 Bamboo Rats and 2 Tree Shrews, Burma, by Capt. F. E. W. Venning.

Skin of Striped Wensel, Arrakan, by Mr. W. S. Thom.

4 Bird Skins, Kanara, by Col. H. Delme-Radcliffe.

Herring Gull, Karachi, by Mr. T. M. S. Culbertson.

2 Woodsnipe, 1 Solitary Snipe, 1 Pitail Snipe and six Snakes, Tounggyi, Burma, by Mr. S. St. Lightfoot.

Ringed Plover, Colaba, by Mr. S. H. Prater.

Cobra. Chin Hills, by Capt. W. Massey.

Tibetan Wolf Skin, Chitral, by Capt. H. F. D. Stirling.

Jackal Skin, Hazaribagh, by Major O. A. Smith.

Several Sea Snakes, Fish, Fossils and Slides of Snails "Teeth", Persian Gulf, by Capt. F. W. Townsend.

Burmese Civet, Tounggyi, Burma, by Mr. S. St. Lightfoot.

Large Indian Civet, Siam, by Mr. J. F. Keddie.

Skin and Skull of a Female Sambar, Duars, by Mr. W. P. Field.

1 Snew, Sind, by H. E. Lord Willingdon.

1 Whistling Teal (variety), 65 Butterflies, Various, by Mr. F. M. Mackwood.

1 Jungle Cat, 2 Rooks, 1 Jackdaw and four other birds, Jhelum, by Mr. H. Whistler.

Minor contributions from :—Messrs. W. R. LeG. Jacob, H. M. Dwane.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1913.

Mr. L. H. Savile, the Honorary Treasurer, said in presenting the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1913 :—The opening balance at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 3,120-6-0 the closing balance being Rs. 2,198-3-10 showing a deficit on the year's working of Rs. 922-2-2.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 36,684, which is Rs. 755, less than last year the receipts however only amounted to Rs. 35,763, which is Rs. 1,256, less than 1912.

MAMMAL SURVEY FUND.

The opening balance of this fund was Rs. 15,517 while the closing balance is Rs. 14,848 an excess of expenditure over receipt of Rs. 669.

During the year Rs. 25,344 was received in donations to which adding interest on money invested the total receipts for the year amounts to Rs. 25,934. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 26,603 which is nearly double that of last year but we have now three collectors at work on this Survey namely Mr. C. A. Crump, Mr. G. C. Shortridge and Major E. W. Mayor, working in India, Burma and Ceylon and I think the reports that have appeared from time to time in the Journal giving an account of the work accomplished fully justifies this expenditure and it is hoped that sufficient further donations will be forthcoming to enable the Society to complete this important undertaking.

THE MAMMAL SURVEY.

Mr. Crump is collecting near Philibhit, U. P. on the S. W. border of Nepal and is shortly proceeding to Bengal.

Mr. Shortridge is doing well in Lower Tenasserim and the first batch of his specimens will be arriving shortly.

Major Mayor is now in the hilly parts of Ceylon completing the Survey of this Island.

As regards finances a very welcome contribution has been received from the Bombay Government in the promise of Rs. 10,000 towards the Survey and Rs. 2,500 has just been received for the same object from the Central Provinces Government.

EXHIBITS.

The Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens exhibited specimens of the following trees :—Erythrina herbaces, Erythrina parcelli, Gliricidia maculata, Bauhinia heterophylla, Millettia microstachya, and Caesalpinia mexicana.

PAPER READ.

Some field notes on a collecting trip for Termites (white ants.) in Behar and Orissa by Revd. J. Assmuth, S. J.

It is believed that of the three Hindus, who were carried off on the Kohat-Bannu road on the 11th of last month, two have been killed, their captors and the third hidden away somewhere in Trans-Border territory. Of the captives one was a Public Works Department road contractor, and it is probable that he is the one who is still alive.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.

Lady Willingdon visits the American Mission School for the Blind, Mazagon.

Y. M. C. A., Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Macnicol, 6-30 p.m.

Students' Brotherhood, Wilson College Hall, Lecture by Mr. H. J. Bhabha, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Baptist Church, Colaba, Lecture by the Rev. C. E. Wilcox, 9-15 p.m.

Evening Party to Lord Brassey, Corporation Hall, 5 p.m.

English Mail Steamer Persia due, 6 a.m.

Balloting for the Election of Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 21.

Bombay Races, Fourth Day, First Race starts at 3-15 p.m.

Hockey: Pioneers v. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

Bible Class for Study of Prophecy, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Macnicol, 6-30 p.m.

Students' Brotherhood, Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, Lecture by Mr. B. G. Horniman, 6-30 p.m.

Draw for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

Prize Distribution, Cathedral High Schools by Lady Armstrong at the Excelsior Theatre, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 22.

Y. M. C. A., Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Lecture by Mr. J. N. Farquhar, 6-30 p.m.

Students' Brotherhood, Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, Senior Class, 9 a.m.

Bombay Hunt, Wakola.

MONDAY, February 23.

Hindu Maha Shivratri, Bank Holiday.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Horse and Dog Shows.

TUESDAY, February 24.

Bombay Horse Show.

Bombay Art Society Exhibition, Town Hall.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Anglo-Indian Empire League, Annual General Meeting, Indo-British Institution, 8-30 p.m.

Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads (Melon Ground).

WEDNESDAY, February 25.

Bombay Races, Fifth Day.

Bombay Lawn Tennis Tournament commences.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

"La Scala," the Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 1-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Feb. 19.

165.—Leslie Cup Competition. Leslie Cup will be fired for on Sunday the 22nd instant. Team.—1 Officer and 12 N. C. Officers and men.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki.
Teams will travel to Andheri by train leaving Colaba 6-30 a.m., Church Gate 6-35 a.m., Marine Lines 6-38 a.m., arrive Andheri 7-28 a.m.
Scheme will be handed to Officers commanding teams at the starting point on the Andheri Road, 1 mile east of Andheri Station.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Feb. 19.

93.—E. B. Company. The E. E. Company will be All Night Manning from 17th to the 23rd February, 1914.
Parade at Apollo Bunder each evening at 7-0 p.m.

94.—Proficiency. There will be no Proficiency Lecture this week.

90.—All Night Manning 18th and 19th instant. Officers, N. C. O's and men who have volunteered for the All Night Manning on the nights of the 18th and 19th instant.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-0 p.m., on these nights, and should bring blankets or rugs with them.
Cyclists may proceed direct.
Gharries will be provided for the remainder.
Dress.—Drill Order, Rifles, Belts, Pouches, Sidearms and Caps.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence on Sunday, 22nd instant when the Championship Challenge Cup will be fired for. Distance:—200, 500 and 600 Yards.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

List of passengers per s. s. Caledonia to London on 21st February.
Due Marseilles, 6th March, 1914.
Due Plymouth, 12th March, 1914.
Due London, 13th March, 1914.

Agabeg, Miss; Agabeg, Mrs F G; Atkinson, Miss; Buddeley, Mrs Paul; Baker, Mr C H O'Neill and Mrs; Barr, Capt J H V and Mrs; Bateson, Mr H; Beach, RE, Major W H; Bell, KCVO, Maj-Genl Sir James; Bevington, Mr L F; Binning, Mrs; Bird, Mrs T H, two children and infant; Burt, Mr E H and Mrs; Butler, CVO, CIE, Mr M S D; Carr, Mrs; Carr, Miss; Conolly, Miss; Cooper, Mr H; Dobbs, Major C F; Duke, Mrs J A; Emerson, Sir William; Franks, CIE, Capt Norman; Franks, Mrs; Fulcher, Mr A W; Gill, Mr C R; Hall, Mr Leonard; Halliday, Mrs; Halliday, Miss; Hammersley-Smith, Capt R H; Harvard, Mr L A and Mrs; Heap, Mr Robert; Holland, Mr W F F; Hoy, Mr W and Mrs; Hunter, Mr G; Hutchinson, Lt-Col C A R; Hyde, Mr T and Mrs; Inglis, Capt J; Jack, Mr S M and Mrs; Kay, Rev G H; Kay, Mrs and infant; Kenney, Mr J L; Kerr, Mrs Charles; King, Mr G W; Leonard, Major W H; Lewis, Mr; Lockwood, Mrs L; Longden, Major A B; Longden, Mrs and two children; Macalpine, Sir George; Macalpine, Miss; MacGeorge, Lt-Col H K; MacLellan, Mr W T; MacLellan, Mrs and maid; Macnee, Mrs A F; Meares, Mr C F E and Mrs; Money, CB, Br-Genl A W; Morris, Mrs; Nixon, KCB, Lt-Genl Sir John; Overbeck-Wright, Mrs A W; Parker, Mr W R; Perram, Capt G T C; Playford, Mr E and Mrs; Poole, Miss M; Pope, Mr C M; Prendergast, Mrs J H; Pulipaka, Mr R H; Ritchie, Miss D; Sewell, Mr W; Sharp, Mr W R S; Singh, Mr Ishar; Smyth, Mr W A; Smyth, Miss; Spindler, Mr W H G and Mrs; Springer, Miss E; Sproule, Major H H; Sproule, Mrs and infant; Thompson, Mr J W; Thomson, Miss M B; Warren, Mr Alex; Widmen, Mr and Mrs; Williams, Mr A E; Willis, MVO, RE, Capt G H; Wilsons, Mrs R A, child and nurse; Wilson, Mr R A; Wilson, Rev C E; Wood, Mr H A and Mrs; Wright, Capt A S; Wright, Miss; Graham, Mrs and two children; Hardy, Miss; Shaws, Mrs H P, nurse and infant; Wilson, Mrs R A, child infant and nurse; Lowick, Miss; Heaton, Mr Horace; Thubron, Mr J B F; Rosenthal, Mr A and Mrs; Burt, Mr E H and Mrs; Barry, Wolfe, Mr K A; Forrest, Captain J; Forrest, Mrs, infant, child and ayah; Sweet, Mrs; Crosthwaite, Capt; Ratzkowski, Mr J; Morton, Mr H; Willis, Mrs, child and infant; Mellor, Miss M O; Kirkwood, Capt A S; Pride, Mr A; Chand, Mr Gean; James, Mr B; Jacob, Col H F; Perenilh, Miss C; Tate, Mrs G; Blake, Mr R; Barness, Mr J; Bevan, Rev M; Humphreys, Mr J H and Mrs; Lorimer, Mrs; Walton, Col W C and Mrs; Quirk, Mr R; Gardner, Capt S H and Mrs; Morris, Mr J W and child.

H. H. MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

H.H. The Maharaja Scindia has arrived in Bombay and has taken up his residence in his bungalow at Hornby Vellard.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTION.

We are asked to state that at the Government House Establishment Dance and Reception on Tuesday, next, uniform should be worn by all those entitled to wear it.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Major W. G. Liston, C.I.E., M.B., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., will deliver a lecture at the Institute, on Wednesday the 25th February, at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—"Insects as Carriers of Disease in the Tropics," illustrated with lantern slides and with a projection microscope.

HIGH COURT EASTER HOLIDAY.

In supersession of the previous notifications on the subject, it is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that the High Court on its Original and Appellate Sides and the offices of the Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J., will be closed for the Easter Recess from Friday the 10th April to Tuesday the 14th April 1914, both days inclusive. The High Court will be closed for the annual summer vacation from Wednesday the 15th April to Sunday the 7th June 1914, both days inclusive.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Five attacks and five deaths from plague and three attacks and one death from small-pox, were recorded in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday. Two of the plague attacks were reported from Byculla and Parel, and one from Market. There were no cases of cholera during the period. The total mortality from all causes during the period was 109, as compared with 77 on the same day last year, and 90 in 1912. Out of a total of 1,912 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday, 71 were found to be plague-stricken, Mandvi sending in the largest number, viz., 24, of the latter kind.

THE TURKISH CONSUL GENERAL.

His Excellency Halil Halid Bey the Turkish Consul General for India, who arrived this afternoon by the Punjab Mail from Delhi, after his tour in the United Provinces was received at the Victoria Terminus Station, by Mr. Basri Bey, the Vice Consul, and Messrs. M. T. Kaderbhoy and Maulvi Abdul Raoof Khan, and was garlanded and presented with a bouquet on behalf of the Anjumane Zia-ul-Islam, by Mr. Kaderbhoy. His Excellency having thanked and shaken hands with the members drove away in a motor car with Mr. Basri Bey, to the Turkish Consulate.

AMERICAN MISSION SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The American Mission School for the Blind to which Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, will pay a visit to-day, was started in 1900, with three little children. One hundred and fifty boys and girls have received more or less training during these fourteen years. The present number of children in the school, of blind pupil teachers and young men in the cane workshop, is about fifty. The cane-workshop was opened last year and the results have been more than satisfactory.

The school is supported by a grant-in-aid from Government and by donations and subscriptions from interested friends. Aside from the Superintendent's salary it receives no grant from the Mission.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS AND THEI STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to your very able leader in connection with the medical students strike in your to-day's columns, we should like to draw the attention of your readers to a similar grievance with us in some of our colleges, viz., of professors—with a few noble exceptions—not showing the common courtesy of returning our salute. We feel that this grievance may be the common grievance of most of the college students in India and we should feel gratified if some of these non-condescending to salam professors, would kindly take it upon themselves to explain their attitude.

'BOMBAY COLLEGIANS'.

THE TURKISH DELEGATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In view of further information that is laid before me by the Hon. Secretary, Moulvi Abdul Raoof Khan and Mr. Kaderbhoy, I withdraw the statement that appeared in your valuable paper of the 17th instant regarding the translation of Dr. Adnan Bey's speech. I beg to state that it was an address, a copy of which was supplied to Mr. Adnan Bey and which was read out by Mr. Kaderbhoy at the request of Dr. Adnan Bey. I regret I should have misunderstood the true position.—Yours, etc.,

H. BASRI.

Bombay, Feb. 19.
Ag. Vice-Consul for Turkey.

The Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi after finishing the study of the Haj pilgrimage question and completing his tour in Arabia, Syria and Palestine, is returning to India by the steamer Cleopatra. He will arrive in Bombay on the 24th instant.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES. FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

HANDICAPS.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP, Distance 1¼ Miles.

Kempeo	9 13	Hilarity	7 11
Mayfowl	9 16	Pretty Good Sort	7 8
Shining Way	8 11	Wayward & Wild	7 0
Keerit	8 1	Hamara	6 7
Matchlock	7 12		

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Kempton	10 7	Madrina	7 4
Criton	8 7	Watch Tower	7 4
Lumination	8 3	Forfett	6 13
Orepesa	7 13	Refresher	6 10
Keerit	7 11	Hamara	6 10
Soultline	7 8	Twa Brigs	6 8
Paul Pry	7 4	Satellite	6 0

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 14lbs.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Smirk	10 7	Cherrywood	7 12
Meddling	9 13	Borgie	7 9
Lithosian	9 12	Lady Douglas	7 3
Twa Brigs	9 4	Impecunious	7 1
Bachelor's Knot	9 3	Molly S.	6 9
Tartania	8 12	Lord Roberts	6 0
Arkangelo	8 9		

Three top weights not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Abdul Malik	10 3	Valens	7 12
Thank You	9 13	Black Malik	7 10
Dhaman	9 11	Terror	7 7
Nakib	9 8	Gowahajmer	7 5
Tajilmulook	9 0	Regent	7 3
Sir Knight	8 13	Sweden	7 1
Purity	8 8	Mexico	7 0
Money Gold	8 8	Harry Johnson	6 0
Gold Fish II	8 2	Nizam-ul-mulk	6 0
Beyrut	8 2	Guinea Merchant	6 0
Real Gold	7 12		

If top weight accepting is under 9-7 it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Abdul Malik	10 3	Bravo	7 9
Pendil	9 13	Guinea Mohur	6 12
Baloz	9 11	Tenebreuse	6 10
Majesty	9 0	Mat-hat-Baig	6 4
Young Majub	9 0	Zigomar	6 4
Zoolphokarr	9 0	Castaway	6 0
Malster	8 3	Dhaidan	6 0
Chechan	7 11	Mutar	6 0
Raspberry	7 10	Lord Satu	6 0
Beam	7 10		

If top weight accepting is under 9.12 it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Sweden	10 7	Dilkusha	7 6
Beam	9 7	Castaway	7 4
Gafal	9 2	Salisbury	7 6
Fado	9 1	Ata Allah	7 3
Solar Star	9 1	Alwar	7 1
Tofic Pasha	9 0	Hurbia	6 10
Burg	8 11	Mulberry	6 10
Ten-breuse	8 11	Mars	6 9
Soomsam	8 10	Lot	6 6
Lord Rosebery	8 9	Nasirabad	6 4
Grey Ghost II.	8 9	Malayeb	6 2
British King	8 8	President	6 0
Mat-hat-Baig	8 7	Jack London	6 0
Abdul Aziz	8 5	Beethoven	6 0
Best Chance	8 5	Royalist	6 0
Moonspot	8 2		

If top weight accepting is under 9-12 it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of final forfeit at 4 p.m. Thursday, 19th February.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mayfowl 9-13, Shining Way 8-11, Keerit 8-1, Matchlock 7-12, Hilarity 7-11, Pretty Good Sort 7-8, Wayward and Wild 7-0, Hamara 6-7.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Kempton 10-7, Criton 8-7, Lumination 8-3, Soultline 7-8, Paul Pry 7-4, Watch Tower 7-4, Forfeit 6-13, Refresher 6-10, Satellite 6-0.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lithosian 9-12, Twa Brigs 9-4, Bachelor's Knot 9-3, Cherrywood 7-12, Borgie 7-9, Lady Douglas 7-3, Impecunious 7-1, Molly S. 6-9.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Abdul Malik 10-3. Thank You 9-13. Dhaman 9-11, Nakib 9-8, Tajilmulook 9-0, Sir Knight 8-13, Purity 8-8, Money Gold 8-2, Gold Fish II 8-2, Beyrut 8-2, Valens 7-12, Black Malik 7-10, Terror 7-7, Gowahajmer 7-5, Regent 7-3, Sweden 7-1, Mexico 7-0, Harry Johnson 6-0, Nizam-ul-mulk 6-0, Guinea Merchant 6-0.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Abdul Malik 10-3, Pendil 9-13, Baloz 9-12, Zoolphokarr 9-0, Malster 8-3, Chechan 7-11, Raspberry 7-10, Beam 7-10, Bravo 7-9, Guinea Mohur 6-12, Mat-hat-Baig 6-4, Zigomar 6-4, Dhaidan 6-0, Mutar 6-0.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Engine, Long Silk, White Silk, Red Silk, Balkan Prince, Louvre, Sunbeam, Buttercup, Chaser, George V, Faleh Khan, Ranjit, Adonis, Rising Dawn, Burjes and Kayid.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Sweden 10-7, Gafal 9-2, Fado 9-1, Solar Star 9-1, Tofic Pasha 9-0, Burg 8-11, Soomsam 8-10, Mat-hat-Baig 8-7, Best Chance 8-5, Moonspot 8-2, Dilkush 7-6, Castaway 7-4, Ata Allah 7-3, Hurbia 6-10, Mars 6-9, Lot 6-6, Nasirabad 6-4, Malayeb 6-2, President 6-0, Jack London 6-0, Beethoven 6-0.

EXTRA RACES.

(To be run on Saturday, 28th February, 1914.)

THE MEDINA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

ENTRY.

Rs. 10 to close at 4 p.m. on Monday, 23rd February, 1914, with Rs. 5, more if not struck out before 4 p.m. on Thursday, 26th February.

Handicaps will be published by 8 a.m., Thursday, 26th February, at the Race Course, Mahalaxhmi.

MOTOR CYCLING.

PREPARATION FOR CALCUTTA-GAYA RACE (A. P.).

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Another meeting of the Motor cyclists interested in the race from Calcutta to Gya to take place on Saturday week was held last night. It was announced that everything possible was being done to avoid any hitch. Entries were expected to be eminently satisfactory, and owing to the precautions taken with regard to establishing petrol depots it was expected that eighty or ninety per cent. of the competitors would complete the two hundred and ninety miles. The authorities, through whose areas the cyclists would pass had promised to render every assistance.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes detailed particulars regarding a convict named Makhan Hajam who has escaped from Port Blair and who is still at large, and states that a reward of Rs. 100 will be paid by the Government of Bombay for information leading to the recapture of the convict.

RACQUETS.

ANNUAL BOMBAY TOURNAMENT.

OPEN DOUBLES FINAL.

There was naturally a good gallery yesterday when the holders, Capt. Sloggett and Mr. Gull, defended their title in the Open Doubles against Messrs. Macbeth and Birch. As both the latter pair were below form when beat by Gull in the Singles, this match was generally considered to be a good thing for the holders. They won, but by no means easily and the manner in which their opponents took the first game made people begin to wonder whether perhaps the unexpected would happen. Pitted against two such well-trained players, the local pair were rather too long in the court for their knock-up, and in the last game they showed signs of wear. It was a really capital exhibition up to then on the part of all four, a great number of most exciting rallies and no long runs of deadly services. Except for its pace, there did not appear to be as much in Gull's serve as before, in fact Sloggett's with all its cut was generally more effective. Macbeth and Birch often found a good length with theirs, and their volleying in open play enabled them to hold their own. What seemed to the onlooker to give the winning pair more of an advantage than anything else was their ability to kill soft lobs; the others generally keeping the ball too high, which with the power behind it enabled their opponents to return it off the back wall. We could scarcely have wished for a better final, which makes up a great deal for the lack of numbers of competitors. The game took exactly forty minutes, and was very fast all the way.

Winning the toss, Gull went up and ran off two when Birch put him down, but the next time he added four with two from Sloggett, leading at 6-1. A good rally disposed of Macbeth, Birch put on two and another rally sent Gull down. Three by Sloggett made 9-3, Macbeth reduced it by one and Birch almost drew level with four good serves. A fine kill by Macbeth beat Sloggett, the former then running off five and leading at 13-10. Gull went out after a nice place by Birch, but Sloggett got to 18-all, when set-5 was called. He added one more, Macbeth took the lead with two and Birch ran out with a rally to wind up with.

Gull changed the complexion of things by rattling off five, Macbeth disposing of Gull with a hard kill, but himself went down after a very long rally in which all took part. Birch served a double, then at his next took three, score 4-8. Five by Sloggett practically decided it, as there was no change in the score till he came up again and lodged his service in the corner.

An exciting rally got rid of Sloggett at 2 in the next, and four Aces to Macbeth with one to Birch put them 5-2 ahead. Each brought off a good killing shot and each added two, 9-2. Gull then reduced this by four after a rally between Sloggett and Birch, the former of which went down to rather a woodeny one by Macbeth. They got to 11-8, when Gull went away to Game-ball before Macbeth beat him only for Sloggett to win his serve.

The opening of the fourth was sensational, as after a long rally ending with a fine shot by Gull, Sloggett went straight away to Game-ball. Macbeth served well, but missed an easy tap, Birch one. Gull was unlucky in stopping his own serve as it came round, being out as Birch was after it, and Macbeth's shot along his wall beat Sloggett. They themselves, however, could only add one before Gull went out.

Capt. Sloggett and Mr. Gull beat Messrs. Macbeth and Birch:—14-8, 15-4, 15-11, 15-6.

Results:—

Messrs. N. M. Macbeth and C. V. Birch—Bye—Sloggett and Gull.

Messrs. P. M. D. Sanderson and G. Anderson; Capt. A. J. H. Sloggett and Mr. F. Gull—Sloggett and Gull.

MARKERS' SINGLES.

The first game in connection with the Markers' Singles followed, Jamsetjee (ex-World's Champion) conceding 3 points to Jehangir. Some very hard driving and pretty playing was seen, in which Jamsetjee as expected always held the upper hand and scored with his famous service. He puts great power into it but so much "cut" as well that it comes down into the corner. Jehangir played much below form in the first, but later he improved considerably and was noticeably good with backhand short. He used nice judgment of pace, but Jamsetjee often beat him when it came to placing.

In the first Jamsetjee soon had his minus off and gradually went ahead. At 12-1 Jehangir took part in a couple of good rallies and later got home some good serves as well as killing finely.

Killing the serve, Jamsetjee in the second went away to 5-1, and Jehangir serving a 'double' went on to 10-2. Towards the end, and again when too late, Jehangir hit very hard and won some good rallies, but Jamsetjee served out after one double fault.

Jehangir made a better start in the third and went to 4—minus 1. At this part there were several long rallies and nice bits of placing, Jamsetjee drawing up to 6-10 and then almost level at 10-11. Now, however, Jehangir got his serve in well and ran out with four Aces.

In the last Jamsetjee at his second visit went to 4-1 and after a great rally and a fine kill was pulled up at 8-2. At game-ball he missed an easy chance, but a fine killing shot put Jehangir out and he got the point required.

Jamsetjee beat Jehangir:—15-8, 15-7, 10-15, 15-3.

Jehangir—Bye—Jamsetjee.

Syed Ali and Jamsetjee—Jamsetjee W. O.—Jamsetjee.

Majid and Hormasjee—Hormasjee W. O.—Hormasjee W. O.

Maneckjee—Bye—Hormasjee W. O.

Final to-day about 3-0 p.m.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Final of Open Singles at 2-30.

The final cotton outturn report of the Director of Agriculture says that the total area sown with cotton up to the end of January 1914 in the Madras Presidency is estimated at 2,565,200 acres which is 7 per cent. more than the area under cotton in the year 1912-13 and exceeds the averages of the last 5 and 10 years by 12 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TIPSTERS AT VARIANCE.

PRINTING OF ACE PROGRAMMES

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one M. A. Lakhpaty, charged M. Munshi and Babaji Vitha, publishers of a racing programme, under sections 3 and 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1867, with omitting to print the name of the publisher and the place of publication on their programmes. Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that he had been publishing race tips and programmes under the name of "Old expert race tips by M. A. Lakhpaty" since August 1913. On the 10th January last the accused also published a racing programme under the assumed name of M. C. Lakapathy and omitted to publish the true name of the publisher and the place of publication.

The accused pleaded not guilty. They said that the first accused had published his real name and that his book was both printed and published at the Minto Printing Works at Kalbadevi.

Mr. Kanuga for the defence contended that the mere mention of the name of the press, was quite sufficient to satisfy the provisions of the law. He submitted that the complainant was actuated by trade ry and wanted to use the process of a Criminal Court for the purpose of claiming monopoly in an alleged trade name to which he was not entitled in any Civil Court.

His Worship upheld the defence and discharged the accused.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mr. Pestonji Fardoonji, a cashier in the firm of Messrs. Payne and Compnay, charged one Mohamed Hussein Moonshi with forgery of a valuable security. Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Azad, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was formerly a 'munshi' in the employ of Mr. Haji Jakeria, Haji Ahmed Patel, called at Messrs. Payne and Co's, offices, and arranged to settle his master's bills for Rs. 3,181-12-0. He then cashed a cheque for Rs. 5,181-12-0, at the National Bank and paid Messrs. Payne and Co., Rs. 3,181-12-0, taking a receipt for that amount. Subsequently certain other bills were presented to Mr. Haji Jakeria, which led to an inspection of the receipt. It was found that the figure and word "3 three" on the receipt had been altered to "5 five." It was alleged that the alteration was made by the accused in order to misappropriate Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Payne, said he had no further indence to lead.

His Worship discharged the accused.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE MARRYATT CUP.

There was only one game played yesterday, in the Marryatt Cup, but this was a very interesting one where the majority of a good number of spectators thought that the winner would win easily. As remarked when he last played, Heemskerk plays a very good game and has improved a good deal since last year. He favours a long game from the back lines and puts a deal of power into his strokes. On this occasion he was soon in capital form and gave England a hard time of it, the latter being fancied to win the Cup. There was a strong wind, and it was very hard to judge lobbing shots, which at one time were across the wind and another with it. Last year England ran up to Kidd, and the latter is not competing this year. The close thing his opponent made of it does not mean that he himself was out of form, but that the latter was very accurate with his driving on to the back lines. England eventually won as it was confidently expected he would, but he had a much harder time of it than one would have thought. Even in the second set most of the games went to Deuce, and the third was not as uneven as the scores indicate, and the winner had to play his best. If Heemskerk keeps improving as he has done he will be one of those to be reckoned with next year. Both have a good reach, and England was better with his over-head shots than he sometimes is.

Heemskerk serving won the first game at love, and in the second England only got to 15, but the third went to the first named at love. In the fourth England went to 40-0, but only won after Deuce, had been called. Heemskerk took the next, but when England won a love game it looked as though he would pull up. This was not to be, however, as after Deuce had been called four times Heemskerk won to game and set.

In the second England went away to 3-0, but the latter two games went to Deuce, and then Heemskerk won a game after Deuce had been called three times. Heemskerk was not judging his back lines as well now, and with a number of his shots going out, England won the next three games and the set.

The last saw Heemskerk start off with a love game, but England won the next two, the first at love and the next after Deuce. Winning the next three he led at 5-1, then Heemskerk took a love game. The last was a good one and twice Deuce was called before England went out to game, set and match.

Score:—

Mr. R. D. England beat Mr. L. B. Heemskerk, 3-6,6-1,6-2.

CHAIN OF MUSIC HALL "STARS".

VARETY THEATRE ENTERPRISE.

LA SCALA PARTICIPATES.

Patrons of the Variety Theatre in Bombay will be interested to learn that the management of La Scala have entered into the scheme which Mr. Maurice Bandmann has just inaugurated, which will supply famous music halls turns to a circuit that is to extend over four colonies. The extensive nature of the experiment may be gauged, when it is explained, that the cost will be from £250 to £300 per week. The opening programme will consist of the following artists:—

Reynolds and Donregan, the champion roller skaters of the world, who it is claimed present a most sensational turn and are to receive a salary of £90 per week; William and Rankin, the champion cornet players of the world; Alberto Ricardo, the principal tenor of the Quinlan Opera Co.; and Lucille Savoy, called the "Singing Venus". The last named being an elaborate spectacular turn.

Then there will be pictures, and in this connection it is proposed to give as much variety as possible. Although it is not proposed to have long films, of the thousand feet type, the latest industrial travel and comic films, and the latest "Week's Gazette" from London have been arranged for. Other well-known artistes whose services have been engaged are Florence Smithson, Paul Cinquevalle, the Two Bobs and W. C. Fields, the first and last named of whom appeared before the King at the command performance given at the Coliseum.

The circuit, besdes the towns in Australia and South Africa, will include, Cairo, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, and it is hoped in time to develop the scheme further east. In all the towns in the East except Bombay, which the enterprising management of the La Scala have secured, Mr. Maurice Bandmann purposes to build theatres, while in Australia and South Africa an agreement has been entered into with large variety theatre companies, which will tap Colombo, the artists passing to and from Australia for the Harvey Richards Tivoli Theatre Limited and a similar arrangement is made with the African Company. The circuit of artists established extends over 40 weeks, eighteen weeks of which will be spent in South Africa sixteen weeks in Australia, and six weeks in India. The great advantage of the chain is that forty weeks engagements are offered when only a year is spent abroad.

LA SCALA.

The large audiences that have been attracted to La Scala during the past week have encouraged the management to stage another revue of a similar nature, which they are calling "Hullo Bombay, Come Over Here." "Hullo, Bombay" will be given in two scenes:—La Scala Hotel?! and a Race Course. The business songs, dances, ensembles, etc., will be quite new. The principal lady, Miss Alice Digby, has several very catchy numbers amongst them "Cry Baby in the Moon," "Hush, Here Comes the Dream Man." Miss Digby will also by special request sing her own original number:—"The Milk Maid." Miss Beryl will sing "Pliney" and takes part in several duets and quartettes. There are two comedians this week, each different from the other. Mr. R. Gordon and Mr. John Clair who is singing:—"Playing the game in the West." Gordon and Beryl have a duet:—"London Rag," and we shall be introduced to the Four Folly Dutch Girls in a song and dance. A Quartette consisting of Yambo, Dixie, Gordon and Beryl will sing "Alexandra's Ragtime Band." There is also to be a Banjo Trio. Yambo and Dixie have a very pretty song:—"The Harvest Moon," not a new song by any means but one which probably has not been heard for some time by Bombayites. Eddie Burns, another lightning dancer, will sing:—"The Mississippi Dip," and in the second scene will appear with Phyllis and May (the three Le Clerks) and give one of their speciality dances. Mr. Tom Clair, who has played the Cat and Monkey in several of the London Pantos will take the part of a monkey, and we are promised something quite out of the ordinary from this artiste. Another artiste well known in Bombay, enters the Revue to-night:—Miss Belle Sparkes. Alfonso remains in the programme and has several new daring and sensational feats to perform on his bicycle. The pictures will consist of "Pathe's Gazette" with all the Home News and a Local topical will be shown specially taken for La Scala:—H. E. the Governor at the Garden Party in Victoria Gardens. The Bombay Races including the arrival in state of H. E. the Governor will also be shown. On Saturday, the Byculla Cup will be run, filmed and shown on the screen the same day. A comic picture will complete the programme. Among the future engagements at La Scala are Le Marlo, the Human Frog and La Belle Le Marlo, who will present a scene entitled, "The Frog's Paradise" and several other artistes, including Lew Marks, Lilian Ramsdale, a Soubrette and Dancer and The Sparklets the famous sketch and duologue artistes.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Natives States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 14th Feb. 1914:—Bombay City, 24, Karachi District, 31, Surat District, 24, Thana District, 8, Nasik, District, 2, Ahmednagar District, 9, East Khandesh District 55, Poona District, 17, Satara District 35, Belgaum District, 69, Dharwar District, 118, Bijapur District, 76, Kanara District, 1, (imported), Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 158 Cutch State, 10, Surat Agency, 1, Kathiawar Agency. 1, Total 639.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS

NICHOLSON.—At Bareilly, Feb. 2nd, the wife of Captain E. H. Nicholson, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

SQUIRES.—At Closeburn, Simla, Feb. 3rd, the wife of E. K. Squires, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON.—Feb. 3rd, at Bangalore, Elizabeth Minnie, widow of the late Captain C. Johnson, Indian Ordnance Department.

SETT.—Bai Aimai, daughter of the late Mr. Dadabhoy M. Sett and widow of the late Mr. Jalbhoy A. Sett, at Mahableshwar on February 18.

MORE HOUSE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA.

TWO BANKIPORE SUSPECTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Yesterday the police searches in Calcutta were in connection with the bomb letters and the Raja Bazar bomb factory. The searches in the house of Mr. K. C. Das, a demonstrator in the Sibpur Engineering College, and in that of his father, a retired Sessions Judge of Dacca, were in connection with an absconding accused in the Bomb factory case.

The two Bankipore suspects who have been brought to Calcutta were made over to the C. I. D. for identification. It is said that there will be more house searches in connection with the political cases in Calcutta and in the Eastern Districts. The object of the searches is to arrest the absconding members of the Dacca, Barisal and Faridpur terrorist associations who were mentioned by the approvers in those conspiracy cases, and to establish their connection with other covert acts of the anarchists.

APPOINTMENT IN INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. W. W. T. Moore, B.A., (Dublin) to the Indian Educational Service as a professor of mathematics at the Patna College, Bankipore.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, Feb. 20, 1914.

VOLUNTEERING IN BOMBAY.

With the rehearsal of the Defence Scheme the Volunteer season in Bombay may be said to end, if we except the Light Horse annual camp, which is to be held shortly. The Artillery Camp has only just come to an end, and the annual reports will, no doubt, reveal the comments of those whose duty it was to criticise our citizen gunners at their work. The annual camp of the B. V. R. afforded one great and, we hope, lasting lesson, viz., the possibilities of week-end training. Before one can fully realise the value of such training it will be necessary to consider the standard to which men ought to be trained, leaving out of considerations altogether the absurd conditions under which a man may style himself "efficient" and "extra efficient." With Volunteers the great obstacle to all duties is time, and it is very seldom that more than 30 or 40 per cent. of the total strength of a Volunteer battalion can be on parade at the same hour. With individual companies it is different, and it is certainly possible, with an energetic staff of N. C. Os., and careful planning of a time-table, to obtain parades of some 60 to 80 per cent. This is one very important argument in favour of fixing the standard of Volunteer training at the efficient training of companies. It is found that the average officer is prepared to give up a very considerable amount of time to his duties as a Volunteer, taking into consideration the fact that the total amount of time at his disposal away from his office is not great. A large proportion of this time is devoted to the training of his men, and, in consequence, little remains for the training of the officer. It would, therefore, be ambitious to endeavour to train officers to play a part greater than that of company commanders, a part for the efficient carrying out of which a considerable amount of training is necessary. Here we have a second argument in favour of the company training standard, and if that is adopted as the goal to which the efforts of volunteers should be directed, it will be seen how admirably week-end training fits in with the suggestion we make.

On any given Saturday afternoon it would be difficult, except for a very special purpose, to assemble more than 100 men for a parade. Indeed, to obtain even that number it would be necessary to make special efforts. But it could be done, and if it were done on some half dozen Saturdays, or more if possible, and a scheme of operations undertaken which would last from, say, 3 p.m. on Saturday to noon on Sunday in the vicinity of Bombay, it would be enormously beneficial to the corps. It is true that 100 is not a large number, but it is the number of a strong company, and with good instruction and some imagination a great deal can be learnt from working with such a force. Moreover, experience teaches us that in such undertakings each parade sees many men again and again, and it would be a fair guess if one estimated fifty of that hundred as being of the keen type that would attend every one of these week-ends and by the end of the season be something more than the efficient Volunteer who has attended nine parades and shot his musketry course. The word "parade" is at the bottom of a good deal of humbug, meaning, as it may, anything from an hour's useful instruction in the field to an hour's standing on the edge of a pavement watching a regal procession pass.

The scheme thus outlined has many valuable points. It may be said that only a few men are benefited by it. This is no doubt true, but who, with any experience of Volunteers, will hope for more? One does at least stand to win a few good men. Again, there will be an outcry against expense. This cannot be serious, and, if Government could not see its way to covering expenses, it would surely not be too much to ask of the men to subscribe a small sum yearly, of two or three rupees at most, which should go a long way towards paying the necessary train fare and cost of food for twenty hours or so. Again, it may be said that the officer will scarcely benefit by a scheme which only gives occupation for three at the most. This is also true, and the only real answer is that such schemes are for the benefit of the men, and that the officer must learn elsewhere,—preferably attached to some regular unit. There may be many criticisms to make, but the fact remains that there would be some half a dozen opportunities for the volunteer to get really useful and interesting instruction, instead of plodding through the decreed number of drills at which he is wearily led through the ritual of the rifle exercises and company drill. Culminating in camp, such a series of week-ends should prove of immense value, not only to individuals, but to a whole battalion, imbuing it with a spirit of practical, business-like soldiering.

MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

One of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Gait's Report on the Census of India, 1911, with which we dealt in a general way yesterday, is that on Marriage. The compiler minutely describes the customs prevalent in various parts of the country, and some of these are exceedingly curious. He analyses these, tracing, as far as practicable, their remote historical origin and his observations have the merit of throwing much light on things that have long seemed obscure or surprising to the ordinary European reader. Mr. Gait examines the system of mother-kin, that is to say, the system of tracing descent and transmitting property in the female line, which still prevails among certain sections of the people, one in the Assam range and the other on the Malabar coast. This system, of course, is confined to primitive Hindu tribes who are still in a transitional stage. Polyandry, too, exists among certain tribes and is of two kinds,—the matriarchal, where the husbands need not be related, and the fraternal, where they are brothers, or possibly cousins on the father's side. Polyandry, which may be attributed to scarcity of women resulting from infanticide, is now, it is to be noted, dying out, although several low castes, who have not yet been brought within the pale of civilised life, such as the Badagas, Kappilyans, Kudans and Tottiyans in Southern India still allow great freedom between a woman and her brothers-in-law. With these exceptions, throughout India both Mahomedans and Hindus differ in no way in their views regarding the sanctity of marriage. With Hindus marriage is a religious sacrament that cannot be revoked, and though an unchaste woman may be deprived of her status and turned out of her caste, divorce in the ordinary sense is an impossibility. The Mahomedan view of the sacredness of marriage is as strict as that of the Hindus, but the Mahomedans permit divorce without any special reason, the only condition essential being payment of the wife's dower. The Buddhists of Burma regard marriage merely as a civil contract, either side having the right to annul it,—a system reduced to as much simplicity as in some parts of the United States! The logical outcome of the theory that marriage is a religious sacrament is that a Hindu widow cannot remarry, but among the Brahmos, for instance, this traditional custom has been broken, but widow-marriages are extremely rare even among them as higher Hindu society insists on the prohibition of widow-marriage as a badge of respectability, castes which do not allow it ranking higher on that account in social estimation. But cultured Hindu opinion in this respect has undergone considerable modification, as may be illustrated by the instance which occurred not long ago at Calcutta where a Brahmin Judge of the High Court, in spite of very persistent orthodox opposition, gave his widowed daughter in marriage a second time. Such instances are, of course, rare, but there are indications that the strenuous efforts of Indian social reformers are slowly bearing fruit. Dealing with the question of child-marriage, Mr. Gait thinks it likely that the practice had its origin neither in the pure Dravidian nor in the pure Aryan, but was the result of their impact. The Dravidian tribes allowed their women great freedom while they were spinsters, and the Aryans, who had a high sense of sexual morality, founded the system that obliges girls to be married at an early age. This practice, too, is showing signs of weakening, and there is a general desire visible among educated Hindus to introduce the needed reforms into their social system.

A striking feature of Hindu marriages is their universality, marriage being almost equally universal with the Mahomedans, Buddhists and Animists. In India this natural tendency to marry has, moreover, been greatly strengthened by social and religious sanctions. Another striking feature of the Indian statistics, as compared with those of Western Europe, is the early age at which marriages take place. In Europe, according to the Censuses taken in 1880 of the population below the age of 20, only one male in 2,147 is married and one female in 142. In India 10 per cent. of the male and 27 per cent. of the female population below that age are married. Of females, of those aged from 5 to 10, about 4 per cent. are married; aged 10 to 15, 13 per cent.; 15 to 20, 32 per cent.; and from 20 to 30, 69 per cent. These figures are of much interest.

DAY BY DAY.

Illness of Mr. Justice Beaman.

Yesterday there was no sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, Mr. Justice Beaman, the only Judge sitting for the day, being unable to be present owing to illness.

H. M. S. Odin Leaves for Persian Gulf.

H. M. Sloop Odin, Commander William Mellor, leaves Bombay to-day for Muscat in the Persian Gulf where she will join the warships H. M. S. Dartmouth, H. M. S. Pelorus and H. M. S. Fox, which are already cruising in these waters.

Major-General Gorringe.

Major-General Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has been the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade since May 1912, according to recent reports, was to have been transferred from Bombay to Rawalpindi, but we are now informed that he will remain in Command of this Brigade in which he has taken such an interest during the past two years. Col. G. V. Kemball who, it was rumoured, would take his place as G. O. C. in Bombay, has been posted to Rawalpindi. Major-General Gorringe is a strict disciplinarian, but a thorough soldier, and is noted for the clever manner in which he handled that body of men known as Gorringe's Flying Column during the South African War. He has taken especial interest in the welfare of the Volunteer Corps in Bombay during his Command here, and has always been eager for the furtherance of their efficiency. He attained his present rank in 1911. Born in 1868, he was educated at Wellington and joined the Royal Engineers at Chatham in 1888. He saw service in the subsequent campaigns in Egypt and the Khartoum and on the Dongola Expedition before distinguishing himself in South Africa.

Marconis Again.

The discussion that is going on in the House of Lords on Lord Lansdowne's motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the Marconi scandals gives added zest to a characteristic article under the heading of "The Return of the Wanderer" in the "National Review" for February. Mr. L. J. Maxse therein returns to the attack on the Ministers concerned in the Marconi affair, specially on the Master of Elibank, who, of course, gives the title to the article. Mr. Maxse's indictment naturally puts itself out of court by reason of its hysterical virulence. The following is a characteristic passage:—

Lord Murray shirked or funked facing the Marconi Select Committee and bolted abroad when there was a risk of his case being reached, although it was a packed committee directed by Messrs. Falconer and Handel Booth, who were probably acting throughout in collusion with the Government, and are convicted of having intrigued with a Cabinet Minister to frustrate the ends of justice and to stop perilous revelations. Lord Murray refused to appear where he would at any rate have been speaking on oath and subject to cross-examination, however good natured and mild. Any statement from him, or indeed from any Minister not on oath with reference to Marconi matter will not have the slightest weight with anybody to-day.

Again

Lord Murray has behaved about as badly as a man can behave, both towards the Party which gave him unlimited confidence and unlimited cash without asking any questions in return, and to the House of Commons, where he was bound by every obligation of honour to make a clean breast of the highly discreditable transactions in which he had involved himself and those of whom he was Trustee. As Master of Elibank he had no illusions as to the origin of the rumours concerning Ministerial speculations.

"The Westminister" and Contemporaries.

The "Westminster Gazette" has just celebrated the attainment of its majority; and in this connexion has been recalling the dates of the foundation of some of its famous contemporaries. The "Morning Post" is the oldest of the London daily papers, having been first issued in 1772. It was not until 1881 that the price was reduced from 3d. to 1d. The "Times" is usually dated from January 1788, but was really commenced three years earlier under the title of the "London Daily Universal Register, printed logographically." The "Daily News" appeared in 1846 (with Charles Dickens as editor), was reduced to a penny in 1868, and a halfpenny in 1904. The first number of the "Daily Telegraph" was published on June 29, 1855; and in the following September came out at a penny, being the first penny paper in London.

The Oldest of the Evening Papers.

The "Standard" was established as an evening paper as far back as 1827, and became a morning paper in June 1857. In the following year it was published at a penny. The date of the issue of the "Daily Chronicle" was 1877, while the "Observer" dates from 1792. The newest comers among morning papers are the "Daily Mail" (1896) and the "Daily Express" (1900). The oldest of the evening papers is the "Globe," which celebrated its centenary in 1903. The "Evening Standard," as noted above, appeared in 1827. The "Pall Mall Gazette" came out in 1865, and the "St. James's Gazette" in 1880. The two most popular halfpenny evening papers, the "Star" and the "Evening News," date from 1888 and 1881 respectively.

The Negro Race in the United States.

Those who gather their judgment of the Negro race in the States from the occasional reports of lynchings would find much to correct their estimates in the Report of the World's Student Christian Federation. Fifty years ago, for example, less than 5 per cent. of Negroes could read or write; to-day the proportion is 68 per cent. At the time of emancipation it was prophesied that the Negro would die out. "Ever ready to accommodate his friends, but in his own peculiar way, he has proceeded to die out by increasing his numbers from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 in fifty years." Neither in Africa nor anywhere else has he attained "an average state of development as high" as in the States.

The Industrial Value of the Negro.

Perhaps more surprising than anything else to a reader of the Report is the tale of trades followed by the Negro. There are 750,000 farmers, 70,000 teamsters, 35,000 railway hands, 36,000 miners, 33,000 sawmill employees, 24,000 dressmakers, 20,000 barbers, 20,000 nurses, 14,000 stonemasons, 10,000 engineers and firemen, 20,000 in military service, 21,000 school-teachers, and 18,000 in other professions. Characteristically it is added that the Negro has added many hundered millions to the wealth of the country, and has accumulated for himself a net surplus of over 600,000,000 dols. They have 35,000 church "edifices." And in the associations connected with the student movement there are 6,500 members. It was the fiftieth anniversary last year of the abolition of slavery. When the real problem of the Negro race is being considered it is well to remember the vast changes that this half-century has made.

Estates under the Court of Wards.

The annual Resolution on the Reports on the Administration of Minors' Estates in the Northern, Central and Southern divisions and in Sind for the year 1912-13, which was published yesterday states that exclusive of estates under the control of the Courts of Wards, and of those in the Talukdari Settlement Officer's management under the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, there were at the commencement of the year 1912-13 seventy-six estates in the Presidency proper in charge of executive officers under certificates of guardianship given by District Courts. During the year two estates were handed over to the minors on their attaining majority and five more were released from management; but in the case of four of these management was continued under the Gujarat Talukdars' Act and in one case under the Court of Wards' Act. At the close of the year the total number of minors' estates under the management of executive officers was seventy-four, five having been added in the course of the year. Of the total number, thirty-one were under the control of the Talukdari Settlement Officer. In Sind the management of three estates was relinquished during the year which closed with a total number of ten estates under management as compared with thirteen under management at its commencement. The favourable character of the season rendered it possible to recover not only most of the current year's rents of the estates, but also a large part of the suspended rents of the previous year, during which, owing to the scarcity prevailing in the Northern and Southern divisions, considerable leniency had to be exercised in collection. The total gross income of all estates including those in Sind rose from Rs. 1,23,851 in 1911-12 to Rs. 2,53,487 during the year under review, while the total expenditure inclusive of a sum of Rs. 32,738 devoted to the payment of debts showed an increase of Rs. 42,629 over the total expenditure of the previous year.

A Misleading Telegram.

Considering the admitted facts the following telegram regarding the recent Calcutta assassination which was sent Home by Reuter is somewhat astounding:—

The police were engaged all night and are still engaged in searching the students' messes. The two men arrested last night maintain a stubborn silence. One of them ran straight into the arms of a policeman. The other was pursued and finally unearthed by the murdered officer's orderly: but not one of the many hundreds of spectators, who witnessed the murder, made any attempt to catch the murderer.—Reuter.

The Hindu University.

The realisations of the Hindu University Society for the period ending February 14th come up to Rs. 1,10,154-11-9, of which Rs. 1,00,000 is the contribution of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner. The other items of any note are:—Jodhpur collections Rs. 1,475; the Thakurani Saheba of Gaura district Rae Bareli Rs. 1,000; Bahraich collections Rs. 769; Mahant Sant Ram Das of Lucknow Rs. 700; the Hon. Babu Balak Ram and Babu Mahabir Prasad of Fyzabad and Kuer Baldeo Singh of Mursan district Aligarh Rs. 500 each; collections at Kashmir Rs. 475; Pandit Bansidhar Sharma of Ajmer Rs. 400; B. Rama Prasad of Meerut Rs. 300; Thakur Lal Behari Singh of Fyzabad Rs. 250; Moradabad collections Rs. 210; B. Kamta Nath, Lucknow, Babus Sanwal Das, Sadan Lal and Madan Lal of Allahabad, B. Gur Prasad Dhawan (Fyzabad), B. Battoo Lal Sab (Chandausi) Rs. 200 each, besides 8 donors paying amounts between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200. The balance is made up of donations ranging between four annas and Rs. 100 contributed by donors from places as far apart as Kashmir and Bombay; Rawalpindi and Ajmer; Bhopal and Kheri; Abbottabad and Chunar, showing how widespread the movement has become.

Health of Bombay during the Week.

It is satisfactory to note that the decline, slight though it was, in the death-rate of the City, which was observed for the first time in the week before last, was kept up in the last week also. There were 699 deaths in the last week as compared with 704 in the week previous and 713 in the week before that. The death-rate stood at 37.11, which must be considered too high for complacent contemplation. On the other hand there was also a sudden drop in the birth-rate in the City in the week under notice. There were only 373 births recorded during the week as compared with 443 in the week previous. It is difficult to account for this sudden decrease. Looking to the various causes of mortality it is satisfactory to note that cholera had completely subsided in the City, while small-pox accounted for 9, measles for 12 and plague for 24 cases—the last being an increase of 5 cases over the returns of the previous week. Fevers were responsible for 73 cases, of which six were of a malarial type. Pthisis and other diseases of the respiratory system, as usual, made a toll of 263 cases, while tubercular diseases accounted for 5 more cases.

SHOCKING SHOOTING FATALITY

FOUND DEAD UNDER HIS "MACHAN."

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

A shocking fatality has occurred at Myitkyna. Two brothers, named Montgomery, of the Burma Oil Company, came up here for a shoot on the Pidaung Plain. On the night of Sunday the elder took his gun remarking that he would go and sit up in the "Machan" which they had erected. He did not return on the following morning and his brother and Mr. Symonds, of the Burma Railways, went in search of him and found him lying dead beneath the "Machan." One arm of his was shattered by a gun wound. It is surmised that he must have been sitting up in the "Machan" and that he dozed off and fell, his gun going off at the same time, and he must have bled to death. The deceased was on the eve of his return to America.

HOME RULE.

"TINKERING AND CRAZY FOLLY."

MR. BALFOUR ON IMPEN NG CRISIS.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES MUST BE CLEAN CUT.

"MUTTERINGS OF A DISTANT CATARACT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A meeting held in the City to protest against Home Rule was addressed by Mr. Balfour, who denounced the Bill. He said that although he was a believer in law and order, he strongly supported Ulster because Ulster was right. The Government were now considering how they might modify the situation and he earnestly warned them against half-measurers. The suggestions such as Home Rule within Home Rule were mere tinkering and crazy folly. Even the dullest could hear the mutterings of a distant cataract. Nothing could make Home Rule tolerable in his eyes, but if the Government wanted to avoid a civil war they must make it clean cut (Loud cheers). If the Government rejected that advice, they would find themselves in a remorseless current, pilotless and hopeless.

THE ARNOLD APPEAL.

PLEA OF GOOD FAITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold was resumed before the Privy Council to-day. Sir Robert Finlay argued at some length that the magistrate should not have ignored the petitions against his hearing the original case as he was a friend of the accused McCormick. Mr. Andrew should have held his hand until the Chief Court had disposed of the application that another magistrate should hear the case. Mr. Finlay maintained that Mr. Arnold had acted in good faith.

KIEFF "RITUAL MURDER."

SUPPOSED VICTIM ALIVE AND WELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.

The newspapers state that the Kieff boy who was supposed to have been the victim of a ritual murder has been found alive and well at Shitomir, and that he had run away from home.

SUFFRAGETTE ASSAULT ON LORD WEARDALE.

MISTOOK FOR MR. ASQUITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

When the suffragette was charged at the Clerkenwell Police Court with assaulting Lord Weardale, she maintained an absolute silence. ord Weardale in his evidence said that he was struck violently and explained that he was the President of the Anti-Suffragists Society. The woman was remanded.

LATER.

The solicitor told the magistrate that the suffragate mistook Lord Weardale for Mr. Asquith and he would at the proper time be instructed to offer an apology.

THE TEST MATCH.

SOUTH AFRICA v. ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Feb. 18.

In the Testmatch here, South Africa scored 305 runs for nine wickets in their second innings and declared it closed. H. Taylor made 93 and Barnes took seven wickets for 88 runs. England then scored 154 runs for five wickets, of which Hobbs made 97.

Present scores:—

South Africa	.....	170
"	.....	305
Total	.....	475
England	.....	163
"	(for five wickets.) ...	154
Total	.....	317

England with five wickets in hand has thus to get 159 runs for a win.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

POLICE METHODS IN DUBLIN STRIKE.

LABOURITE AMENDMENT REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Labourite amendment to the Address urging that an impartial and representative Commission of Inquiry be appointed to investigate the conduct of e police during the Dublin Strike, was r ected in the House of Commons by 233 to 45.

SOUTH BUCKS BY-ELECTION.

UNIONIST RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The result of the South Bucks by-election is as follows:—

Dupre	(Conservative)	9,044
Mosley	(Liberal)	6,713
Conservative majority (no change)		2,331

The election was caused by the elevation of Sir C. A. Cripps to the Peerage. At the last General Election Sir C. A. Cripps was returned unopposed in the Unionist interest.

SYDNEY MEAT STRIKE.

MAD RUSH FOR FROZEN MEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Feb. 18.

The master-butchers opened two frozen meat depots, which were rushed by great crowds. Women fainted and the police had difficulty in preventing a riot. The employers will themselves start slaughtering tomorrow. The Government has promised their protection.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN WAGES.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 19.

The representatives of Melbourne butchers have been offered an increase of wages to submit the dispute to the Arbitration Court. The outlook is now more hopeful.

MR. O'BRIEN RE-ELECTED.

REDMONDITE ALLEGATIONS FALSIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. William O'Brien, who resigned his seat for Cork City in the House of Commons owing to the result of the Municipal elections, which the Redmondites asserted, showed that he had lost the confidence of the electors, has been returned unopposed.

NOTABLE APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The following pending official changes are reported:—Sir John Atkinson to retire next June. Sir Harold Stuart succeeding him. Sir Harold is proceeding on short leave in the meanwhile, Mr. Cardew acting for him.

Major General Townsend, is to get the Rawalpindi Brigade, vice General Cox, who is transferred to Nowshera.

Major General Kendale from the Home Establishment, is posted to Jhansi.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

Mrs. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Miss Shoebridge, Dr. Davision Ross, and Mr. Hampton dined at Viceregal Lodge last night.

After dinner Their Excellencies attended a concert given by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge at the Gymkhana Club, in aid of the Delhi Mission.

Captain and Mrs. Lumsden arrived at Viceregal Lodge.

Major Hochwaechter, Baron de Bahr, and Captain Champion lunched at Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

NEW DEWAN OF MYSORE.

MR. V. P. MADHAV RAO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 19.

Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao, C.I.E., the retired Dewan of Travancore and Mysore, has been appointed the Dewan of Baroda. He arrived this morning from Madras, whither he had been in connection with the Council of Education. He proceeds to Mysore tomorrow on a visit to the Maharaja of Mysore and leaves for Baroda on Monday evening. Mr. Madhav Rao is now 63 years old.

BI-WEEKLY MAILS.

IMPROVED SERVICE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

ULTIMATE DECISION TO DEPEND ON COST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. Roberts, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, was received with general cheers on rising to reply to the Indian questions in the House of Commons,. Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, he said that the Postmaster-General, in communication with Lord Crewe and the Indian Government, was drafting forms inviting tenders for the alternative forms of accelerated or otherwise improved Indian mail-service. The ultimate decision would largely depend on the consideration of cost.

CANNANORE ARMY SCANDAL.

CAPTAIN SPITTA'S MEMORIAL REJECTED.

In reply to another question by Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Roberts said Lord Crewe had considered the memorial from the late Captain Spitta and other representations on his behalf and had found no ground for intervention or recommendation to the Royal clemency.

NEW BACTERIA TROUBLE.

MYSTERIOUS BACILLUS DISCOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A mysterious bacillus, designated "gaertner bacillus," has been found to be responsible for the death of a woman in London and a number of persons in France who died after eating seemingly sound, healthy food.

It is being argued that the bacillus may have produced many deaths ascribed to ptomaine, arsenical and other poisons.

SERVICES IN ABOR EXPEDITION

PROPOSED RECORD IN ARMY. LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

With reference to the special India Army Order, dated 20th December, 1912, it is notified with the approval of the Government of India that war services of officers and others engaged in the operations in the Abor country in 1911-12, will be recorded in the Army List, records of service.

General-Officers, Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades, will render as early as possible to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla, statements of services of all British Service officers serving under their command who took part in the expedition and had official sanction to be present, particulars of service being worded in accordance with the following instructions:—

(1). Only names of those who served under orders of the General Officer Commanding the force at or beyond Kobo, between 6th October, 1911, and 20th April, 1912, both dates inclusive will be shown, (2) in the case of officers holding staff appointments the appointment held should be specified; (3) wounds should be entered and the degree of wound, whether slight, severe or dangerous, should be added; (4) where officers have been mentioned in despatches the fact should be stated, the number and date of the Gazette notification being given followed by a record of any promotion or reward which may have been bestowed; (5) the returns should be checked in Divisional and Brigade offices before transmission to the Army Headquarters.

RECORD COTTON CROP FIGURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

A report of the cotton crop of the current season issued today, by the Commercial Intelligence Department, estimates the total outturn for India at 5,200,000 bales of 400lbs. pounds each, being an increase of 59,000 bales or thirteen per cent. as compared with the revised total for the last year. The report adds in this connection: "These are the largest figures ever returned and to that of the outturn might be added some 1,000 bales estimated as the production in the Native States and in Behar and Orissa, which make no returns."

DEWANSHIP OF BARODA.

RUMOURED APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

The "Madras Mail" learns that Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., ex-Dewan of Myosre and Travancore, has been appointed Dewan of Baroda. He is the third South Indian Administrator to be chosen for this appointment, his predecessors being Sir T. Madhava Rao and Dewan Bahadur S. Sreenavasa Raghava Iyengar.

MARCONI TRANSACTIONS

ALLEGATIONS IN PRESS AGAINST LORD MURRAY.

A UNIONISTS' COMMITTEE OP ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Lord Lansdowne will to-day move the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the allegations in the press against Lord Murray of Elibank. It is expected that the Government will decline to participate in the enquiry. Hence the Committee, which will be a small one, will probably consist entirely of the Unionists. Viscount Milner, Lord Revelstoke and the Earl of Desart are among the names of members mentioned.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The latest estimate of the Cuban sugar crop is 2,500,000 tons.

MILITARY CAUSE CELEBRE.

EX-LANCER OFFICER'S LIBEL SUIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury have been occupied for several days with an action brought by Major Adam, formerly of the 5th Lancers, against Sir Edward Ward, recently Under-Secretary for War, for libel contained in an official letter sent by Sir Edward Ward in 1910 to General Scobell, which referred to Major Adam and certain other officers of the 5th Lancers as being removed from the Regiment upon General Scobell's confidential reports, and stated that the Army Council was satisfied that those reports were correct.

Major Adam contends that the letter suggested that he was guilty of dishonourable conduct and incompetence.

Evidence was given in the course of the trial that Colonel Graham, who commanded the 5th Lancers, and reported unfavourably concerning Major Adam, had previously commanded only a coloured infantry regiment, and had returned to the coloured regiment after leaving the Lancers. He was now practising at the Bar in Sierra Leone.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

THE YEAR'S REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIV... ...UM, Feb. 19.

At the tenth session... the Travancore Popular Assembly which was opened yesterday noon, at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, the Dewan in his address reviewed the progress of the State ... the past year. The revenue under a... heads was Rs. 1,48,00,000 while the exp...s amounted to Rs. 1,46,00,000, thus leaving a balance of two lakhs fourteen thousand, which raised the Government surplus to Rs. 78,00,000. The price of salt was raised, while the number of arrack shops was considerably curtailed, the excise policy of the Government being to bring the consumption of liquor under a more rigorous control. On account of the cocoanut palm being affected, the value of the export trade fell by ten lakhs.

INCREASE IN EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on education had gone very high, regarding the reduction of which he thought the only feasible solution, was in the creation of local bodies to finance and manage the elementary schools, the local bodies receiving for the purpose substantial grants from the Government, the latter continuing to be responsible for inspection and control. The extension of the railway from Quilon to Trivandrum had been taken in hand at a cost of Rs. 30,00,000.

The Agricultural Department did very good work. The Co-operative Societies' Bill and the Village Panchayet Bill await final reading. On the whole, last year was prosperous in all directions.

RAJAABZAR BOMB CASE.

ANOTHER ACCUSED CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

A supplementary preliminary examination in connction with the Rajabazar bomb case was opened at Alipore to-day before Mr. Veitch, Joint District Magistrate.

The new accused is one Khogendra Nath Chandhuri, who is charged on the same counts as in the case of the previous accused.

The man, it seems, was arrested on January 26th at Bhastara. As the examination of the case had already commenced, he could not then be charged and his case has had to be taken separately. He is alleged to be an absconder in the Barisal and Rajabazar cases.

Mr. F.J. Lowman, Superintendent of the Calcutta C.I.D., gave evidence of the Bhastara search. Other evidence similar to that adduced in the previous case, was also recorded.

The Court will resume the examination tomorrow and judgment in both cases will be given on Saturday.

GERMAN COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE ENGLISH MODEL.

DELIMITATION OF FRONTIER IN EAS AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 19.

Speaking in the Reichstag before the Budget Committee, Dr. Solf, Colonial Secretary, said that the British Colonial administration might serve as a model for Germany. The Government contemplated the reform of the German system in the direction of strengthening the local administration. The question of a constitution for the Colonies must be considered. Dr. Solf further said that an agreement to regulate the Anglo-German frontier to the northwest of German East Africa would shortly be submitted to the House.

DECREASE IN WHITE LABOUR IN MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 18.

The whites employed on the Witwatersrand mines have decreased by 1,166 since December 1st.

GREECE AND THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN GREEK PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 19.

The "Matin," in a significant article, stated that the French loan of fourteen millions sterling to Greece proved French confidence in M. Venizelos and his sympathy with the Triple Entente.

The paper adds that Germanophile interests at the Court at Athens must not imagine that France will consent to play the part of a dupe. If those interests triumph then French pecuniary assistance will immediately cease.

PRINCE OF WIED IN ENGLAND

LUNCHES WITH THEIR MAJESTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Prince William of Wied lunched with the King and Queen at the Buckingham Palace and conferred with Sir Edward Grey. He also visited the various ambassadors.

DECORATION TO THE PRINCE.

The Prince of Wied has been invested with the G. C. V. O.

LADY HARDINGE'S GIFT.

FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESSED TURKS IN THRACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Lady Hardinge has given the British Red Crescent Society a donation of a thousand rupees for the relief of distress and destitution among the Turkish population of Thrace.

PERUVIAN REVOLUTION.

EXILE OF PRESIDENT, HIS SON AND MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIMA, Feb. 18.

Ex-President Billinghurst his son and the Minister of the Interior, have been exiled and placed on board a cruiser bound for the Panama.

SWEDEN'S ARMAMENTS.

NEW DEFENCE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19.

Baron Hammarskjoekd in a statement in the Riksdag said that the new Defence Bill would be presented to the Riksdag after the dissolution of Parliament and a general election. The fresh expenditure would be met by a special tax which would fall on the shoulders of those best able to bear it.

HUNGARIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The issue of a 4½ per cent. Hungarian loan of £1,500,000 at ninety and three-quarters is announced.

NEW RESIDENT IN PERSIAN GULF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

Major Knox, C.I.E., Political Agent and British Consul at Muscat, has been appointed to act as Resident in the Persian Gulf, in place of the late Mr. Lorimer.

JAPAN'S NAVAL SCANDALS.

VIGOROUS INVESTIGATION.

A BRITISH FIRM MIXED UP.

OPPOSITION TACTICS.

ADDRESS DENOUNCING MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Feb. 18.

Investigation into the naval scandals is being vigorously pursued and domiciliary visits are being paid throughout the country. Many witnesses, officers of rank and others, have been examined. It is understood that the enquiry will extend to a number of contracts.

Admiral Fujii and Captain Sawasaki have been relieved of their posts pending the court-martial.

It is authoritatively stated that the evidence against Admiral Fujii includes the name of a prominent British firm of ship-builders.

The Opposition is making capital out of the scandals and is preparing an address to the throne denouncing the Government, especially the Premier and the Minister of Marine. It is understood, however, that they continue to enjoy the confidence of the Emperor.

IMPORTANT NAVAL POSTINGS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

Vice-Admiral Robert H. S. Stokes, Senior Officer on the Coast of Ireland.

Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas A. Gamble to command the Fourth Battle Squadron.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. Sturdee to be the Chief of the War Staff.

Rear-Admiral Bradford to command the third Battle Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Bayly to command the First Battle Squadron as acting Vice-Admiral

Rear-Admiral Moore to command the Second Battle Cruiser Squadron.

NO NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

SAVING OF HALF A MILLION SIERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

It is stated that there will be no naval manœuvres in 1914 on the ground that the questions of strategy and policy arising from the last manœuvres have still to be determined.

It will also mean the saving of half-a-million sterling in the Naval Estimates.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS AGAINST DIRIGIBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 19.

Successful experiments have been made from the Eiffel Tower with fire-arrows carrying petrol and gunpowder, which are intended to be used by aeroplanes against the dirigibles.

NEW RIFLES DEFINITELY ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

At question-time in the House of Commons, Colonel Seely announced that the new rifle under trial in 1913 had been definitely abandoned.

PRESS ACT AT WORK.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM A MISSION PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The Punjab Government on Wednesday demanded a security of Rs. 2,000 under the Press Act from the Ludhiana Mission Steam Press, consequent on the publication in a missionary periodical of an article likely to bring the Mahomedan religion into contempt.

A security of Rs. 1,500 has been demanded from the "Nur Afsan," a vernacular paper of Ludhiana.

CREDIT BANK CASE

JAFFER'S SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

WERE HASSAN BROS. FINANCIALLY STRONG?

The further hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Sullivan charged Jaffer Joosab manager of the Credit Bank of India, now in liquidation, with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 70,000, was resumed yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Several witnesses were examined, who deposed to the share transactions the accused had with them.

Mr. D. D. Kanga, a share broker, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he knew the accused, with whom he had some share transactions. He had a clerk named Vithaldas Narandas. On 14th December 1912 he had transactions with the accused, whom he used to see in his office of the Credit Bank. During that month the accused made him some payments. On the 14th December 1912, the accused paid him Rs. 9366-4-0 on account of 18 shares of the David Mills. On the 16th December 1912 he paid him Rs. 2,670 by a cheque. The payment was for the difference in prices of shares, which were of the New Great Eastern, David, Madhavji, Swadeshi, Kohinoor, Standard, and Fazulbhoy Mills and Tata Ordinary Steel.

"VAIDA TRANSACTIONS."

Mr. Kanga further said that on the 17th December the accused had to pay him Rs. 522-8 on account of one David share. The receipt for this money was signed by witness and endorsed by Vithaldas. On the 13th January 1913, the accused had to pay him Rs. 1,797, which were paid by a cheque and received by Vithaldas. These were "Vaida" transactions. The intention was always to take deliveries. On this occasion the accused paid the difference. Witness knew the firm of Hassan brothers, to whom he was introduced by Jaffer. The cheques referred to above were given by Hassan brothers. He could not tell why they were signed by Hassan brothers. Witness did not know whether Hassan brothers were financially strong. Jaffer told him they were alright financially. All this business was done in the Credit Bank and with reference to it witness only saw Jaffer. The accused was buying and selling shares at various times. Only on one occasion Jaffer entered a transaction with him in the name of Hassan brothers. This was the 30th May 1913, when the accused asked him to put down a Government paper transaction in the name of Hassan brothers and paid Rs. 1,359 to witness. On the 30th April, 1913 witness got Rs. 226-9 for April settlement of Government paper, which business was done to the Credit Bank account.

A. H. Golwalla, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was the paying cashier at the Credit Bank the whole time that it was doing business. He produced an entry of Rs. 23,695, which was paid out on the 8th June, 1913, at the time of closing cash to the accountant, Mr. Aranaha. The latter kept the amount in his own safe and the witness received a cheque on the subsequent day. The cheque purported to be in favour of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama. It was not signed by the payee and the witness must have drawn somebody's attention to it but took no further notice of the matter. On a subsequent occasion Rs. 16,000 were paid out to Ahmed Mahmud. On the 20th February 1913, Rs. 3,755 were paid out by witness to Ahmed Mahmud against the accused's slips. These were signed by the accused and they always came to the witness through one or other of the Hassan brothers. Sometimes witness received cheques and sometimes cash against these slips, and from time to time payments were made against the slips and then he returned the slips. He did not put any notes about the slips, which were counted as cash in the daily report. Witness was the only paying out cashier.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

Dost Mahomed Noor Mahomed Joosab, aged 27, a clerk to the liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co., examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was secretary of the Credit Bank from March 1912 to the end. The accused was his uncle. The cheques for Rs. 30 each paid to Messrs. Suntoke and Sethna, pleaders, were written out by the witness. The cheque in favour of Mr. Dadachanji was written out by Hassanali at the Small Causes Court. The cheques were given by Hasanali for retainers for a petition to set aside a Municipal election. That was an election in which the accused was elected and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was not. Hassanali asked witness to go to the Small Causes Court, where he asked him to fill in the body of the cheque because he told him his (the witness') handwriting was better than his.

A. H. Golwalla, recalled, said a cheque for Rs. 2,500 was paid out in cash by him to Ahmed Mahmud.

J. B. Mistry, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was assistant cashier in the Central Bank of India. He produced a cheque, drawn by Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, for Rs. 25,000 on the Central Bank. The cheque was paid by the Bank to the Credit Bank. On the 9th June 1913, the Central Bank received Rs. 23,695 from one A. R. Ramji and it was credited to Mr. Cama's loan account.

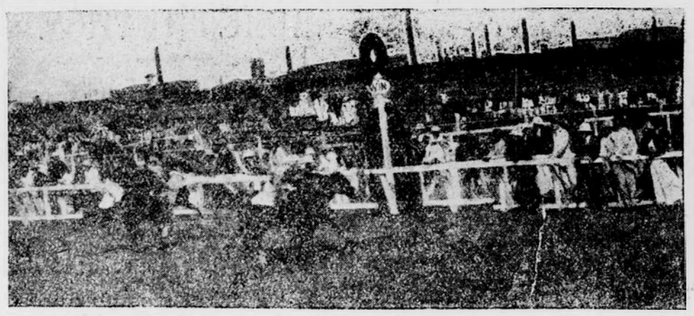
H. P. Karani, a share and stock broker, said he had done business with the Credit Bank of India, of which the accused was the manager. When he did business with Jaffer he did it in the name of the Credit Bank.

D. P. Karani, a share broker, said that on the 14th December 1912 he received a sum of Rs. 1,762-8 from the Credit Bank in respect of ten Indore Malwa shares. Jaffer gave him an order to buy the shares and a cash slip was handed over to him by one of the Hassan brothers. Witness cashed the slip in the Credit Bank. The slip was initialled by the accused. He received Rs. 2,379 on account of some share transactions with the accused. He knew the firm of Hassan brothers, whom he used to see in the Bank when he went there. They never gave him orders for share transactions but Jaffer did. On the 6th of January 1913 he received Rs. 4,062-8 from the Bank but there was no entry in his book because it was for actual delivery of shares. It was the accused who gave him orders for this transaction. On the 12th April 1913, he (the witness) received Rs. 972 for the differences for the month of April.

Nanchand Jugjivan said he was a servant in the employ of G. Mehta and Co., jewellers. On the 3rd January 1913, one Gulabrai gave him a bundle of shares, telling him to deliver it to the Credit Bank and get Rs. 690. He saw the manager whom he told his errand. The accused gave him a cheque, which the witness cashed and gave the money to Gulabrai, who was an inhabitant of Bhavnagar. His signature was on the back of the cheque.

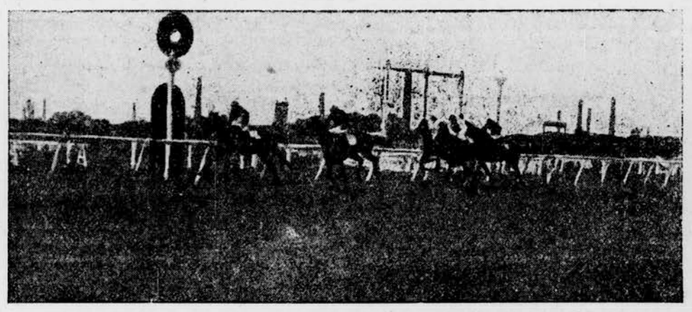
Further hearing was adjourned.

SNAPSHOTS AT WEDNESDAY'S RACES.



Creditor, with Sampson up winning the first division of the Midget Plate.

Ruiz on Solar Star winning the Salsette Plate.



Cherrywood, Sampson up, winning the Mahaluxmi Plate

Thank You winning the Gaye Cup ridden by Brown.

J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

LADY WILLINGDON DISTRIBUTES THE PRIZES.

The annual Prize Distribution of the J. J. School of Art was held in the lawn behind the Lord Reay Art Workshops yesterday evening. There were present on the platform, besides Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Burns, Principal of the School of Art.

Mr. Burns in presenting the report of the School for last year, said:—

Mr. Cecil Burns then gave a detailed account of the working of the School of Art, and thanked Their Excellencies for the honour they had done by being present and distributing the prizes to the successful students.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon then distributed the prizes and certificates awarded to the successful candidate, shaking hands with each one when making the presentation.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, rising amid cheers, said that his first duty was to express the pleasure of both Lady Willingdon and himself at being given the opportunity of being present and of taking a practical interest in the School of Art. He also on behalf of Lady Willingdon thanked Mr. Burns for asking her to come and give away the numerous prizes to the students, whom she warmly congratulated, as a reward of merit for hard work—work which might be of great value to the country in future years. He had listened with the greatest possible interest to the report which was full of information and was a satisfactory record of continued progress in the school,—a school, he understood, that was chiefly started owing to the munificent generosity of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy. (Cheers) The school was amply and fully justifying the reasons for which it was founded 50 years ago. Mr. Burns had several suggestions in his report with regard to the general development of the School of Art, and as was usual in such cases, as Governor he informed him that all those suggestions would receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government. On the whole, he thought it better that they had the Director of Public Instruction present, who could go into more detail in the matter of those suggestions. For himself he would only say on broad principles, and he generally talked on broad principles, he cordially approved of the basis of schools of art in this Presidency, and they may be quite sure as far as funds would allow, such suggestions would receive his warm and cordial encouragement.

Continuing, His Excellency said that those present were prepared to agree that the Indian race in this country had much to be proud of in the beautiful record of arts and crafts that have been handed down to them by their ancestors. There were beautiful works of architecture in this country as well as beautiful work in stone, and through the country there were beautiful instances of brass work and pottery work, but he thought it was a matter of some regret that they had allowed the art of their ancestors to a large extent to lapse or to be neglected. So he wanted more particularly to talk to the younger students who were present in great number. He thought they had a great opportunity and he wanted to fire their ambition to prove that art was not lost but had only lapsed and to prove that they could reproduce the art of their ancestors and that they could show in the future work of great credit to themselves and to the School of Art. Mr. Burns had spoken more particularly with regard to architecture and pottery. He was delighted to hear that there had been great improvement in both of these departments, more particularly in the former. In regard to the architectural line he felt that more and more there, was a great demand for architects in this Presidency and this country, and a demand which would develop by leaps and bounds every year.

Continuing, His Excellency gave a few words of advice to young men who were going in for architecture, and to those interested in the various arts and crafts. He spoke as a layman and with some diffidence, but with some knowledge of architecture. When they began to build he would have them try and remember that it was only beginning, and a very small beginning, of their work. He believed that every architect in his heart should be an artist, and that every architect when he had any particular work to do should adapt himself to the spirit of the requirement. And if they did that he believed they would produce something worthy of their ancestors. If they built a house they should try to produce a beautiful one.

If they wanted to realize that they could not do better when they had finished their work, they should go about the country and look at some of the architecture elsewhere the Taj Mahal in Agra, the Hall at Bijapur, and the Fort at Delhi. He would give them one further and final piece of advice. There was a tendency on the part of those who had gone through the period of their education to think that they were competent to deal with their work. He would implore them to remember that they were just at the beginning. What they were doing there was only a means, and the end could only be reached after considerable application to their profession. He sincerely trusted that all the young men would take that seriously to heart, and by their character, application and energy, prove useful in producing better art in this country.

He thanked Mr. Burns and all those who worked with him in the warmest possible manner for the admirable results they had accomplished during the past year, and he trusted that all the young men would work, and work hard, and that in the future some of them would leave great monuments, which would be a credit to themselves and to the School of Art.

Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, then proposed a vote of thanks to Their Excellencies for their kind presence on the occasion. Since the beginning of the last Poona season, he said, Their Excellencies had been indefatigable in visiting all sorts of institutions and not only visiting them, but also distributing prizes, which served, as on the present occasion, to impress on the recipients the interest taken in them by Their Excellencies. He said an institution such as the School of Art left behind the stifling atmosphere of education, for there they did something not only with their heads but with their hands, and produced something that was not merely useful but was also beautiful. The work was unique in this Presidency and therefore as head of the Educational Department he was himself obliged to Their Excellencies for their interest in the institution. Mr. Burns had indicated that he had further demands to press on the public, and it was always well to take such an opportunity also to press its claim on Government.

Sir Richard Lamb in seconding the vote of thanks said that the duty had fallen on him owing to the unavoidable absence of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, who would have given them a prepared speech, and whose presence would have been pleasing owing to his family's connection with the school. His Excellency had said that he would give Mr. Burns's proposals sympathetic consideration, and he knew "sympathetic consideration" would mean that he would have to put his signature to a demand for money. He left sure Mr. Burns's demands would be of a reasonable character and he thought that it would be possible to grant those demands.

His Excellency in conclusion expressed Lady Willingdon's wish that the boys should be granted a holiday in the near future.

The gathering then dispersed and Lord and Lady Willingdon were conducted by Mr. Burns through the exhibition of the work of the students.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 3 "simplex" motor rail coaches by the South Indian Railway, also to the construction of 2 broad and 2 metre gauge, all steel. 3rd class bogie carriages by the Eastern Bengal State Railway in addition to the existing sanctioned stock.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

REFERENCES TO THE LATE MR DONALD FRASER.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, under the presidency of Mr. A. M. Tod.

The President said that as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Donald Fraser, the Corporation would adjourn after the resolution expressing its regrets at Mr. Fraser's death had been passed. He said he had known Mr. Fraser for some years, and although he could not describe him as having taken an active part in the Corporation, he was a man who studied the question thoroughly. He was one of those who would not push himself forward, and looked upon his work for the first year as an apprenticeship, and who would not speak until he got a thorough grasp of his subject. He called upon Mr. J. A. Wadia to move his resolution.

Mr. Wadia then moved.

"That the Corporation have learnt, with deep regret, of the sad and untimely death, on the 18th February 1914, of Mr. Donald Fraser, who, during the brief period that he was a member of the Corporation, took great interest in the affairs of the city.

2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

3. That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting be adjourned without proceeding to the transaction of any other business."

Mr. Wadia said that the chairman had expressed not only his feelings, but the feelings of every member of the Corporation, and the unfortunate accident had deprived the Corporation of an useful member. He was only elected in the General Election of 1913, and he remembered that when he himself was elected fourteen years ago, he did not speak for six or nine months. It did not follow that a silent member was any the less an interested member of the Corporation. Besides being a member of the Corporation, he was very useful citizen, he said, and read from "The Bombay Chronicle" a list of Mr. Fraser's philanthropic and religious interest.

Mr. McBain, in seconding the resolution, said that Mr. Fraser was an intimate friend of his, and he could speak for Mr. Fraser's deep interest in the Corporation. There was no subject which came up for discussion that Mr. Fraser had not gone into as deeply and as thoroughly as he could, and he gave his vote after grave deliberation. Had he lived he would have done a very useful work. There was one phase of Mr. Fraser's work which Mr. Wadia had not touched upon, that was his educational works. As a member of the Scottish Educational Society he had done much for European Education in this city, being one of the most assiduous workers on the committee. He was a man whose judgment was sound, and everything he undertook, he carried out with ability.

Mr. Chinoy endorsed every word uttered by the previous speakers.

The Corporation then adjourned to the 26th instant.

LEPROSY AND ITS CONTROL

The Bombay Government have just issued a short pamphlet entitled "Leprosy and its Control in the Bombay Presidency." The pamphlet first quotes the latest expert opinion on the degree of contagiousness of the disease, and defines the limits within which restriction on, and segregation of, lepers are justifiable. It next sketches the scope of the Lepers Act of 1898, and explains how it has been applied to a large number of the municipal districts in the Presidency proper. It details the measures taken to provide accommodation for lepers by providing new asylums and enlarging and improving existing asylums, and the care of the untainted children of leprous parents. Finally mention is made of the machinery necessary for the working of the Act. The pamphlet can be purchased from the Book Depot attached to the Government Central Press or from all booksellers who are agents for the sale of Government publications at the price of two annas.

It is reported that three dangerous bombs have been discovered buried in a field, near the village of Sangjani, about 15 miles from Rawalpindi. The police are making enquiries.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

GOOD FAITH IN TREATIES

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REFERENCE TO FOREIGN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

President Wilson in conversation with Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, with regard to the Panama Canal tolls, stated with emphasis that the United States must observe good faith in her treaty obligations. The rescission of the exemption of American coasting shipping from tolls was important to the foreign policy of the United States.

STATE AIDED CEMENT FACTORY IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb, 18.

A contract has recently been negotiated between the Punjab Government and a London Syndicate which promises to attract considerable public interest. The Punjab Government have agreed to buy all the cement required by Government for the next ten years from the Syndicate who on their side have undertaken to supply the cement from a manufactory to be erected hereafter in the Punjab or elsewhere in India.

The Punjab Government have further agreed not to allow any other firm to manufacture cement in the Punjab, thus checking local competition as far as possible. The price that Government will pay the Syndicate for its cement for the next ten years is Rs. 40 per ton, plus cost of bags, barrels and railway freight. So profitable is the deal with Government regarded, that the Syndicate are now endeavouring to raise the capital in India for the new State-aided cement factory. The factory will cost £88,000.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending February 17, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Sind, Kaira, Broach, Cutch and Palanpur. The standing rabi crops were withering for want of moisture in parts of Bijapur and Kolhapur; and damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Karachi. Cotton crop was injured by east winds in parts of Dharwar; elsewhere crops were in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops generally continues. Picking of cotton was progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. Prices of foodgrains were fluctuating. The quantities of food-grains purchaseable per rupee in Sindh and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	20 to 40
Gujarat	24 to 44
Konkan	22 to 35
Deccan	32 to 46
Karnatak	32 to 48

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 14th February were 459 in Sholapur and 1,189 in Satara.

LAWLESSNESS IN PERSIA.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

DUE TO INSUFFICIENT AMMUNITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Feb. 18.

The fighting with the Baluch raiders ceased this morning when the gendarmes returned to the Bam, owing to the insufficiency of ammunition. It is hoped that it will be possible to obtain the reinforcements from Kerman.

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

It is stated officially that the Russian troops at Kazvin will begin to leave in April and it is explained that the new force recently landed at Enzeli was to replace the troops whose time had expired.

DIRECTOR OF MILITARY PRISONS

SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

It is notified for information that the Government of India have with the approval of the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the following staff:—

(1) One staff officer to be designated Director of Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in India, who is to be of substantive Brevet of the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; (2) An instructional staff of one Warrant Officer and three Staff Sergeants, one of whom is to be a Sergeant.

On appointment the Director is to be an officer who has had experience as Commandant of Detention Barracks at Home and the instructional staff are to be thoroughly acquainted with all details of the Home system.

The Director and the instructional staff will receive the following rates of pay:—Director Rs. 1,350 per mensem, consolidated; the Warrant Officer, Rs. 162-8-0 per mensem; Staff Sergeants, Rs. 125 per mensem; Sergeant, Rs. 106-4-0 per mensem; In addition to the above rates of pay the Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers will be given free quarters, rations and clothing allowances.

The tenure of appointment of the Director and the instructional staff will be for four years extensible for any further period considered necessary. The headquarters of the Director and the instructional staff will be at Poona. The former will be in charge of the combined military prison and detention barrack and will supervise and inspect at least once a year all military prisons and detention barracks in India. Poona will be the central school for instruction to which assistants at other military prisons and detention barracks will in turn be sent for training. To enable industrial work to be established the combined military prisons and detention barracks at Poona will be thoroughly equipped with labour-saving appliances. The Director after consultation with the local authorities as to the most suitable industries that could be undertaken, will arrange for necessary appliances. As a set-off against expenditure involved by the appointment of the Director and the instructional staff posts of three superintendents (one in each of classes 2, 3 and 4) now borne on the present authorized establishment of military prisons and detention barracks, will be abolished as vacancies occur. The India Army Order No. 72 of 1913 is hereby cancelled. It has been decided that on all questions connected with the administration of military prisons and detention barracks in India, the Director will correspond direct with the Army Head-quarters and the General Officers concerned.

CHANGES IN MADRAS SECRETARIAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS. Feb. 19.

It is understood that the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart is shortly going on three months' leave and Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., will act for him.

The Hon. Sir John Atkinson will retire in June next and will be succeeded by Sir Harold Stuart.

The Hon. Mr. W. O. Horne, Chief Secretary to Government, is also going on leave and the question of his successor has been under consideration for some time.

It is reported that Mr. Lionel Davidson will act for him.

Mr. T. M. G. Cowie, I.C.S., will take over the Collectorship of Madras from Mr. E. A. Davies, who was recently appointed to succeed Mr. A. R. Cumming.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN BROACH DISTRICT.

It is notified that the following draft notification will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 19th day of March 1914. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor in Council:—

Draft Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Bombay Motor-vehicles Act, (Bom. II of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit, on and after 1914, on the Ankleswar-Hansot road and the Broach-Jambusar road in the Broach District, the letting or plying for hire of any Motor-vehicle except under a permit granted by the District Magistrate, Broach. The District Magistrate, Broach, is hereby authorised to grant such permits, subject to such general or special conditions as he may see fit to prescribe.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

RECRUITMENT OF PROFESSORS.

ELIMINATION OF EUROPEANS ADVOCATED.

"INDIA CAN PROVIDE ITS TEACHING."

PRINCIPAL PRANJPYE'S FIRM VIEWS.

Principal Paranjpye gave very important evidence before the Services Commission yesterday regarding the educational service. He maintained that the present day Indian was better than the present day European professor and he claimed that, if the best men from England could not be got they should not have the second best, but should give the posts to Indians who were better. He admitted that it was necessary for students to understand the English character but he said now it was not a practical question. When he told the chairman that India could now provide for its teaching, the chairman remarked that he had never before heard such positive and such optimistic evidence.

With regard to Mahomedan education, Principal Paranjype said that separate colleges were not wanted for them but endowments for scholarships were essential.

Among the other principal witnesses were the Hon. Mr.Sharp and Principal Covernton, who defended the European side of the service.

Witnesses from the subordinate service claimed for better pay and better prospects.

The Services Commission resumed its sitting yesterday, the absentees being the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. Among the distinguished visitors present was the Lady Mabel Egerton.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Institution, Bombay, was the first witness examined. In reply to the Chairman he said that he had occupied the present post for five years. He had only had experience in the collegiate branch of the service. He had a Deputy Director who was appointed last October for two years, who was recruited direct from England and belonged to the Indian Educational Service. Headmasters in the service were recruited direct from England, but not inspectors. The latter were appointed from the ranks of professors and headmasters. With the growth of specialisation the appointment of inspectors from the two branches was becoming less desirable, but he would put no bar on such appointments, making it the exception rather than the rule. Promotion in the department had been rapid, partly owing to the appointment of the service men to other provinces. On the average the period put in by the headmasters as such was a short one, and the creation of a reserve was necessary, as whenever an inspector went on leave a headmaster had to be appointed in his place. He had suggested two supernumerary headmasters, and the proposal was at present before the Secretary of State.

ENLARGING THE SCOPE FOR INDIANS.

Regarding the organisation below inspectors, he said that there were no assistant inspectors, but they had deputy inspectors, and he was anxious to see that class raised to the subordinate branch of the service. A deputy inspector had administrative as well as inspectorial work, and had as responsible work as inspectors. There were assistant deputy inspectors appointed from High Schools, most of them being promoted from the lower ranks, and he admitted sometimes with meagre qualifications. No deputy inspectors were recruited direct during his term of office. He would like to see a system inaugurated where men would get some idea of the inspectorial work between headmasters and deputy inspectors, as he considered inspectors had a large amount of responsibility. He suggested the creation of assistant inspectorships, but would not make it obligatory on Englishmen coming out as headmasters to serve as assistant inspectors. His suggestion for the appointment of assistant inspectors had a two-fold reason: first, to provide training, and, second, to enlarge the scope for Indians to get in. At present they were hampered in getting Indian inspectors, but if they had a staff of assistant inspectors, it would provide a larger field. He would not bar direct recruitment; if a likely young man was found, he would send him to the training school and to work as a subordinate inspector. The candidate ought to have visited Europe, and if possible secured some training there. If an Indian had these qualifications he would recruit him to the assistant grade.

NO BAR TO PROMOTION OF INDIANS.

Regarding headmasters, witness said that they had four English headmasters and sixteen Indian headmasters, and some of the charges held by Indians were of equal responsibility to those held by Europeans. The Bombay, Poona, Karachi and Belgaum appointments were held by Europeans, but the Dharwar, Ahmedabad and Nasik positions which he regarded as of equal responsibility and importance, were held by Indians. He would stipulate that there should be some European service, but would make no bar to the promotion of Indians.

Would you be prepared in the re-organisation to say that inspectorships and headmasterships which were of equal value should be raised to the Indian Service?—Yes. As a matter of fact I have already proposed that the post at Ahmedabad should be so raised.

You desire to see that all posts of equal value be placed on the same footing irrespective or whether they be held by Europeans or Indians?—Yes.

Regarding Mahomedan education, Mr. Sharp said that they had recently appointed a special Mahomedan deputy in the Southern Division and another in the Northern Division, who were also supposed to supervise Urdu schools. In the Central Division there were already two deputies, and a special Mahomedan deputy for the city had been sanctioned. A Mahomedan lady was appointed as deputy as an experiment. There was great difficulty in securing Mahomedan teachers.

He had no special suggestions to make regarding the education of the domiciled community.

RECRUITMENT OF INSPECTRESSES.

Regarding the inspecting of girls' schools, he thought the salary of inspectresses might be a little higher, but he himself had not heard inspectresses complain that the salary was inadequate. But the general rise of prices must have affected them. He suggested that lady superintendents and inspectresses be on one list and the posts made interchangeable. Inspectresses were first got out from England, but they were at present being recruited locally. The field was, however, small, and he thought somebody ought to be brought now and then from outside. Several ladies had been sent to England on scholarships for training. He thought there were Indian ladies, who with British training might occupy the position of inspectresses.

With reference to pensions, he thought the general feeling in the department was that the most desirable requisite was a reduction of the period of service, and if possible an increase in the amount of pensions. Of the two he thought the former would be put first by most of them. He did not think the service could be described as a young service.

PROMOTION FOR INDIANS.

Continuing witness said he wanted to see a chain of appointments from lectureships, to junior professorships, to assistant professorships to senior professorships, the idea being that a man should pass on from one to the other on merit. The pay for junior professorships—Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 750—would not attract Europeans, who would always come out as senior professors, so that all posts of lectureships and junior professorship would be held by Indians. The merit of it would be that it would provide a system of promotion for Indians, and he did not think it would be difficult to secure Indians for lectureships on Rs. 150 if they had the prospects of rising to senior profesorships, but prior to his taking such a post a European training was necessary. Under Lecturships and junior professorships would be filled by the Local Government, and all senior professorships appointed direct in England.

He did not favour the idea of filling the important chairs with short-time men, as it was hardly likely that men who had done some research, would come to a college appointment. It might happen that such men would be willing to come to a university appointment, where he could continue his research work, but it was not likely. On the other hand such positions might be held by an Indian for the closing period of his service, so that he would close his career as a senior professor. It would be very satisfactory from the Indian point of view. He did not propose to lay down any actual proportion of chairs for Indians, that must be left to the discretion of Government.

WANTED A TIME-SCALE.

Examined by the Earl of Ronaldashay Mr. Sharp said that Indians often had to act for European headmasters when they went on leave. Sometimes these appointments were for long periods, but in such cases no one but a headmastaer from another school was appointed. The Earl of Ronaldshay read a statement of the method of increasing salaries from the memorandum of another witness, and asked Mr. Sharp if he could explain the haphazard method of increasing salaries in the department. Mr. Sharp said he objected to the word haphazard and explained it in this way: Supposing a man was getting Rs. 500, but a man was taking in his place a young graduate, who was expected to begin at the bottom of the list, for Rs. 200; the balance of Rs. 300 was distributed in the form of promotion to the next senior men compatible with the rules of the maximum. He was, however, anxious to see a time scale established. With the present method a man was not able to say what salary he was likely to receive.

HANDING OVER OF COLLEGES TO UNIVERSITIES.

To Sir Theodore Morrison witness said he wanted senior professors to do both tutorial work as well as lecturing. He admitted under his scheme Indians would become senior professors towards the end of their career, and that they would not rise to the maximum. Promotion would be slow owing to the fewness of the appointments. When he said Europeans would not be secured for Rs. 400 per month rising to Rs. 750, he had in mind men of some experience. He did not favour the suggestion put forward in Madras that Government should hand over colleges to universities making a grant of the salaries, as he thought they would not be as well run, nor did he think it would inspire the same confidence in the general public. He thought a prize appointment would be a good thing for the service, and thought such a post might be created in the Principalship of the Elphinstone College, who was expected to take a large part in the work of the University. The appointment might be made as principal advisor regarding collegiate education to Government. The Director of Public Instruction's work was largely confined to the office, although he was ex-officio member of the University Senate.

ABOLITION OF INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal he said that Government schools were not affected by private institutions, certainly not in Bombay. The High School in Bombay had its maximum and exerted great influence. He admitted that some of the higher posts in the provincial service had been abolished, some of them being absorbed in other professorships.

To Mr. Sly, witness said that primary schools were managed by the department, deputy inspectors being usually the administrative officers. That was a distinction between this and other provinces: He had classed professorships as junior and senior in order to get rid of the present invidious distinction of the two classes of the service: senior professors belonging to the Imperial and junior professors to the Provincial. It would get rid of the distinction in some degree as a ladder of promotion would be provided, whereas now they could not get from one service to the other.

Government colleges are supposed to be a model to other colleges; have Government Colleges in Bombay fulfilled that function? The Elphinstone College has either stood very high or first so far as examination results are concerned; in B.A. for the last five years it has stood first. The Deccan college has not stood so high. I do not know why, but I believe the students there have not facilities to study much.

SAME SALARIES FOR INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

To Mr. Fischer he said that the Director of Public Instruction made all suggestions to the Government on educational subjects. He thought the Principal of the Elphinstone College would be in a position to carry out the duties of the post suggested by Sir Theodore Morrison. Inspector at present had a great deal of work to do, besides inspecting schools, and assistant inspectors would be able to greatly help them. He would pay Indians and Europeans for senior professorships the same salaries.

Replying to Mr. Madge, witness said that his department was not recruited from men who had appeared at the I.C.S. examination and had not secured an appointment there. If that was a proposal to increase the cadre, that would be one of the best ways of getting men for the reserve. With regard to bifurcation, he would not have any hard or fast rule.

To Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim, witness said that the scheme that he had proposed would not absolutely assure the appointment of Indians to the service any more than at present, but it would cerainly facilitate the appointments going to Indians. At present he said that one service was called the Imperial Service and the other the Provincial Service and a change in that title in a certain spirit would be a decided improvement. The European head-masters of schools did come in contact with the students and the boys trained under them had a certain advantage over others in the matter of training and general formation of character.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

With regard to Mahomedan education, witness said that there were various scholarships exclusively for Mahomedans, some of which were given by Government. There was a certain system observed in this matter and in each district one-third of the scholarships were open to all, one-third reserved for Mahomedans and one-third for the backward classes. Where there were very few Mahomedans, they went together with the backward classes. The scholarships were awarded for the examinations and in the midle schools they were given by the local boards and in the high schools by Government. Persian was regularly taught in the high schools but Arabiac was not There were Maktabs and Madressas existing to teach Arabic. They were entirely private. In Sind there were Mulla schools and for years past efforts were being made to improve them and bring them on the lines of other schools and Government had sanctioned as a special experiment the appointment of a Mahomedan inspector for those schools. In the Presidency proper, much was not done in that direction, but in Surat and Broach there were a great many Maktabs and it was proposed to take them on the lines of Mulla schools in Sind and witness had supported the proposal to do so. There were two special deputy Inspectors for Mahomedans education in the Presidency proper besides the one in Sind. These two were not meant for Maktabs but they did examine Urdu schools, to which schools Mahomedans were encouraged to go. There was no Inspector in charge of Mahomedan education. A suggestion to that effect was made here but the difficulty was that she they had a different system of inspection. The local bodies having control over primary schools, if such a thing were done the Urdu schools would be cut up between the two inspectors. Mahomedan education on this side was very backward so far as the secondary education went. In primary education Mahomedans were not backward. A Mahomedan inspector might be useful as an adviser to the Director of Public Instruction.

POSITION OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said that on this side students were not fit to follow the University course of education as in England and consequently the first half of the course was devoted to what was high school work. They did wish to draw a line for re-organisation by levelling up the secondary education in the first place to such a standard that the student when admitted to the University should be able to follow the collegiate studies, but the difficulty was in getting efficient teachers in high schools. Until the staff in high schools was very much improved that could not be done. He had not made any broad suggestions for improving the position of high schools, because the head masters belonged to a subordinate service and he thought that that was not in the contemplation of the commission. He should be very glad to make suggestions. That was an object which the Local Government and he had been very much consider ing.

To Sir Murray Hammick witness said that during the last ten years the provincial educational service had become very much discontented because promotions had been insufficiently moderate. There might be a feeling about inferiority existing; but it was not given expression to. Originally, the idea was to have the Provincial educational Service on the same level with the Indian Educational Service. In the ordinary college life, the question of seniority did not come in because a senior Indian professor's opinion carried more weight with the Principal the a raw professor from England. He did not think that the whole Provincial Service should be paid at European scale. He thought that if there was a time-scale, they would get good man all round. He could not quite see the connection in that Government would be able to man high school more efficiently if colleges were handed over to the University. Though Government would be relieved of their supervision of colleges, the question of funds would come in and that was a great difficulty.

FEELING AMONG INSPECTORS.

To Mr. Lory, witness said that inspectors should not be placed below the rank of principals. That was a very unfortunate circumstance and considerable amount of acute feeling existed among that class. He thought that it was very desirable that an Indian appointed as educational inspector should go to England and be attached to a training college and see the methods of training. For that purpose he would take the man fairly young. It would be very much desirable if that candidate held an English University degre. He believed that the standard of the Matriculation examination was low. Raising the standard of the Matriculation would exercise some pressure on high schools raising their standards.

To Mr. Bhandarkar, witness said that he was quite willing to admit that Indians had done extremely well in Mathematics and the Government had given one post out of two to an Indian. He did not think that by giving the same pay to European and Indian professors and observing the order of seniority and giving Europeans an allowance in addition to their a pay they would remove the grievance.

MR. A. L. COVERNTON.

WANTED TWO SERVICES.

Mr. A. L. Covernton was the next witness examined. To the chairman, he said that in his opinion two services were necessary one superior and the other inferior. The superior service should be recruited from men of European culture and the inferior from men of Indian culture. In the superior service he wanted men of English training irrespective of race. The entry to the superior service should be by direct recruitment and also by promotion from the inferior service, but after going through an English training or an English course. He further suggested that power should be reserved to Government to restrict certain posts for Europeans.

Replying to Sir Murray Hammick, witness said that he suggested that posts of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 should go entirely by selection, selection to be governed by seniority tempered with merit. He was not prepared to say that none but Europeans were capable of teaching English properly, but he did say that there were very few Indians capable of teaching English properly.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said that it was necessary to appoint assistants and lecturers to relieve professors from attending to certain routine work. That difficulty would not be solved even if the standard of high schools was raised, as they must have the same system for a year or two as a continuance in colleges. He was not sure that the number of students in colleges would decrease if the standard in high schools was raised. He could not say definitely that a large number of students would fall out before reaching the University course.

To Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, witness said that he was not referring to the historical origin of the subjects taught here, but he thought that mathematics and science as taught by this University were of the West. His contention for not giving the posts to Indians was that the method of study was developed almost entirely in England. What he meant was that Indians would perhaps master these subjects more efficiently and more quickly if sent to Europe or America.

To Mr. Fischer witness said that a very small proportion of college students really displayed any taste in English literature. He did not say that English literature was necessary for practical education but it certainly was a great advantage. The men coming from Home were feeling that the work they did was more elementary than they expected and that they found it very difficult to get a response from the students. If their energies were restricted to the honours course, the service would be attractive.

STANDARD OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal, witness maintained that there was a difference in schools manned by Europeans and schools manned by Indians. He did not admit that the best students from the different schools sought admission in the Elphinstone College; but he admitted that more scholarships were attached to that college. He was not aware of students saying that they found it easier to get into Government service by obtaining a certificate from Principals of Government Colleges. All were agreed that the standard in High Schools should be raised. The result of that would be that High schools would have to teach upto the Intermediate Course. He was not in favour of secondary colleges, but he would favour the abolition of the Matriculation.

Asked as to the hardships that would be caused to the students going up for the college course by being mixed up with students whose object was to go as far as the final class only witness said that it was desirable to separate the two.

PROFESSOR D. D. KAPADIA.

Professor D. D. Kapadia was the third witness examined. To the chairman witness said that the members of the Provincial service wanted the distinction to be abolished. He preferred European training for those appointed direct to the higher posts. To others, he said, facilities must be given for study leave. He advocated a thorough change in the present rules observing. "At present we are not in a position to know what our prospects are and what we are." Discontent in that service was not merely due to the difference in pay, but they also wanted the other disabilities removed. In order to remain in better contact with the students, he insisted that they should be provided with quarters in the vicinity.

To Mr. Chaubal witness said that with the present scale of pay they were hardly able to maintain themselves.

To Mr. Sly, witness said that if there was no time-scale for them they would be considerably handicapped.

To Sir Murray Hammick witness said that under the present circumstances no man of ability would care to join this service.

To Mr. Bhandarkar, witness said that the service was not attractable on account of unfavourable prospects in this service. He would wish that a proportion of the salary for Europeans and Indians should be fixed.

RAO BAHADUR GODBOLE.

Rao Bahadur Godbole, the next witness, who represented Indian inspectors of schools claimed that half the number of posts should go to Indians. He also asked for increased pay and better prospects.

PRINCIPAL R. P. PARANJPYE.

INDIA CAN PROVIDE FOR ITS TEACHING.

Principal Paranjpye was the last witness called yesterday. To the chairman witness said that he had been principal of the Fergusson College for the last twelve years. He was never a member of the Educational service. Under the scheme that he had prepared he wished to separate inspectors from College teachers and as a general rule he would wish to see that there was no interchangeability. He would place deputy inspectors on the same level with headmasters, but he would ask for a higher qualification.

In the subordinate service he would include assistant masters and assistant inspectors. In the upper service he would suggest that study leave for three years should be given to the members at an age of between 25 and 30 years. Under his scheme they would be promoted within the first fifteen years because by that time they could easily decide whether the man was better fitted for the post or not. To promote a man to an inspectorship he would insist that the man should have served as a head master for at least five years. He would not object to the Director of Public Instruction being appointed direct from outside. On the collegiate side he would again divide the service into upper and lower classes. There would be no misunderstanding, because he proposed a distinct training besides initial qualifications for men in the upper classes. He attached importance to a training in Europe and he would make it a condition for an Indian occupying the higher post. He said that a great majority should be Indians in both the branches. With additional attractions they would get very good Indians for higher posts. He believed that India can now provide for its teaching.

The chairman. I never heard so positive and so optimistic evidence as coming from you, Mr. Paranjpye.

Continuing, Principal Paranjpye said that as far as possible they must make the service an all India service.

A REAL CRITERION.

To Sir Theodore Morrisson, witness said that at the present moment Europeans were in a fair minority in the teaching staff of their University. In this Presidency only two colleges were started by Indians. He was of opinion that Englishmen should be got rid of from this service if they could not get better men than now. He said from experience that here was not much difference in colleges run by Indians and the other colleges. He admitted that the quality of the student turned out was the real criterion, and therefore everything depended on how much influence the college could bring to bear upon every student. His college had about 1,200 students out of which about 140 were resident students and about two or three hundred were living in the immediate neighbourhood of the college and of all these boys he knew a fairly good deal. No college undertook the responsibility regarding its students except boarders as to how they lived outside. The influence that could be exercised on the boys was the influence exercised in the classes. In his college in the first years class he had three divisions and one of them had 200 students while the other two had 175 each and, therefore, he could not exercise as much influence as he liked. It was impossible to know the boys individually, but it was the same case with other colleges. But during the last two years the students would come in greater contact with their professors and by the time they left college the professors would know much about them. In the compulsory subjects in the B. A. class he had about 130 students but that was for one hour only and during the voluntary lectures, the number would be small. In his subject, namely, mathematics he saw about 25 or 30 students. Generally speaking, ptrsonal influence was out of question unless the colleges were small or were residental colleges.

With regard to the employment of Indians in preference to Europeans, witness said that they would have their own Indian experience and they would gain experience in Europe. He admitted that there was room for variety of teaching in India, but for that there must be more colleges of different types.

To Mr. Chaubal, witness said that his college had at present a staff of about thirty men. Out of these 30, 21 were life members. Of the 21 life-members, three were sent abroad for special training. The qualification for a life member was that he must be at least an M. A. His college had been able to attract M. A.'s with honours. He had men who had obtained the Chancellor's medal. They started with Rs. 100 per month. After twenty years' service, they got a pension of Rs. 40 a month and after their death their families got a sum of Rs. 3,000 as the college insured their lives for that amount. Three years ago, the starting salary was Rs. 75.

FAIRLY BETTER MEN.

Compared with the Government service he would say that he got fairly better men for his staff. That was because of the dignity and respect that these men got and because they felt that they were doing good. There was a sort of enthusiasm inspiring young men to do this. If he got Indians actuated with enthusiasm and they got a few years' instruction in Europe, he would be able to cultivate a high class of teachers from such men on an inducement of high salaries. From his college lots of students, even the best after studying for a year or two went over to Government colleges because there was an attraction of scholarships. In the Deccan college he heard there were no terminal examinations and a third-year student could get a scholarship running for two years. The best students passing the Matriculation went to Government colleges.

With regard to influence, the questions put to him and the answers given by him to Sir Theodore Morrison applied in the same degree to the Elphinstone College and also the other missionary colleges. He also wished to add regarding Government colleges that the impression among the students was that a chit from a European got them an appointment in Government service more easily than from an Indian. Then he had heard the instance of a low-paid clerk in Government service and his son. He was asked to what college his son went and he said Fergusson College and he was asked why not to Government College. That expression itself was enough for the clerk to send his son to a Government college. There was no impression at all that there was not a good teaching staff in his college, on the contrary the number of students taking languages in his college was higher than in any other colleges.

EXCLUSION OF ALL EUROPEANS.

Replying to Mr. Sly, witness said that the University had laid down no regulation restrcting the number of students in each class. They could not reduce the number, because there were not enough colleges to go round and they had to choose the lesser evil. He would exclude all European from the service if they were not of proper merit. That ought to be the ideal. He did not want Government to pension off all the Europeans immediately, but what he said was that if they got fit Indians they must do away with Europeans. For higher learning he would say that they must have the best men from wherever they could get. It was the element of men that they were getting that they wanted to abolish. He had proposed this scheme because they did not get the best men. If they could not get the best men from Europe they did not want the second best, because then they would get better Indians.

To Mr. Fischer, witness said that it was not his experience that after some time professors got slack, however, in notorious cases the time-scale could be stopped. Here physical science was in its infancy, but it would not be premature in not getting out an Englishman for it because an Indian would have training in England and perhaps also in Germany. It would be necessary to send them to Europe frequently to be in touch with the latest developments of the science, but it would not be inconvenient as people nowadays went to Europe even for a change of climate.

To Mr. Madge, witness said that Indians who had made a special study of English literature taught it better than Englishmen who had not made a special study of it.

Replying to questions from Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, witness maintained that they would not get Englishmen as professors who would inspire confidence among the students and said that it was not a practical question now. He said that it was necessary for their students to understand English character, but at present the students merely see an Englishman and hear his voice. With regard to the staff, he said that his college did attract the best men.

To further questions relating to Mahomedan education witness said that in this Presidency Mahomedan education was very unsatisfactory. He could not suggest practical measures offhand to solve the problem. He had about 15 or 20 Mahomedans in his college, but they were all exceedingly poor and about half the number he had admitted free. From what he gathered from the Mahomedan students, they did not want a separate college, but they wanted more scholarships and endowments for that purpose were necessary.

INDIANS SUPERIOR TO EUROPEANS.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said, that if the Commission recommended that all the Europeans should be eliminated from the service and the whole service should be handed over to the Indians on the scale of pay he had suggested, it would give satisfaction to the present members of the Provincial Educational service. He did speak with a considerable precision about the European members of the service and with a fairly intimate knowledge of their work. His experience was that the present Indian was superior to the present European member of the service, and he was quite prepared to dispense with the services of the Europeans. He did not speak of their work in contemptuous terms, but he would maintain that unless they found better men, Europeans should not be employed. The leaders of Indian opinion did not go and tell this to the students and thus take away the confidence of the students in Englishmen.

To Sir Murray Hammick, witness said that his point was that the men coming out at present were inferior than India could get if they went about in the proper way.

To Mr. Bhandarkar witness said that the professors in his college were as good as the professors in the Indian Educational Service, and he believed that the Indian collegiate staff would be satisfied with the terms he had proposed. He was quite satisfied with the discipline, method of teaching and organisation of his college and that could be maintained by Indians without going out of India.

The Commission then adjourned.

NEGLECT OF INDIAN ARTISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—You have reported the news that a European sculptor has been brought across the waters for erecting the statue of Lord Hardinge at Bankipore. We now hear that the Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson Memorial Committee are approaching the same artist for a bust of that distinguished friend of India. Is this because no local talent is available? Why, here, in this city of Bombay, is a sculptural master no less than Mr. G. K. Mhatre, who as early as 1896 attracted the attention of such a great connoisseur of art as Sir George Birdwood, by his statue of "To the Temple". The press spoke in the warmest terms of his last master-piece the seven-foot statue of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, which is now an ornament to the Cooperage behind the High Court of Bombay. When there is so much talk of the encouragement of indigenous art and industry it is distressing to see an artist like Mr. G. K. Mhatre of Bombay, relegated to the cold shades of neglect, while foreign artists flourish at India's expense.—Yours, etc.,

ARTIST.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BERLIN'S HOARD OF GOLD.

MONEY FLOODGATES OPENED

THE BOOM IN THE MARKETS.

NEW ISSUES SWALLOWED WITH AVIDITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

One of the most interesting results of the turn of a new year and that retrospective vein that results from the balancing of accounts, is the insight one gets into the banking position in the various leading financial centres. The past year was singularly interesting from that point of view, for it is a question how many years had passed since so many important developments took place. In connection with India there has been sitting a Commission that may go far to bring to ahead the question of a great central institution for all India, though I doubt if any actual recommendation will be made. The question of banking must be a burning one in India, especially with the troubles that have recently taken place. An amount of thought and attention has been devoted to the subject over here that is, unfortunately, not always bestowed on important Indian topics. In dealing with this international banking question, Berlin has been by no means the least interesting and the story of President Havenstein and the Reichsbank, forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of banking. I referred in a previous letter to the remarkable power and ability of this powerful personage in German finance.

Now Germany's army has been the pivot round which Berlin financial interests have swung. The Balkan War strengthened the determination of Kaiser Wilhelm's government to increase their land forces and pile up the war chest. The task has been accomplished by President Havenstein, who not only has shewn wonderful ingenuity in ideas but has from time to time found it necessary to dam the tide of natural economic evolution, in the interests of his own country. Germany had already six millions sterling of gold in the new war chest in the Julius Tower at Spandau. This, the Government determined to increase by twelve millions, half in gold and half in silver. When President Havenstein, bearing this in mind, decided to increase the stock of gold in the Reichsbank by twenty millions there were those who shook their heads. When he announced the fact at the meeting of the bank he was met with open scepticism by experts. The latter have now their answer. With trade and economic conditions often against him, he has accomplished what he set out to do. He prevented the outflow of gold from his country and successfully encouraged the influx of the yellow metal. He maintained a high bank rate, and with the exchange against him settled the matter by securing gold at a loss. From England and other countries the Reichsbank secured about twelve millions of gold, the remaining eight millions was obtained by securing gold from the local market by an extra issue of notes.

THE FLOODGATES OPENED.

The floodgates are open and the purse-strings unloosed. The standard rate of discount, the only substantial protection the Bank of England has against market encroachments, is down to 3 per cent as against 4½ per cent a few weeks ago. This perhaps is the most ominous of all events and shows that those careful and shrewd gentlemen who conduct the affairs of the Central Institution from the parlour in Threadneedle Street, have realised that all is well East and West. An immense amount of money must have changed hands during the past week. It is all a question of cheap money and diversion of capital from trade to stock exchange investment and speculation, for there has been nothing to alter the intrinsic value of the long list of stocks and shares that have steadily risen during the past week or ten days. Cheap money being the main, or only influence, it is not surprising that the general improvement started wit gilt edged securities in general and Consols in particular. It is fair to assume that whatever happens in other departments, these descriptions will steadily advance until they reach normal quotations. At the same time I must point out that in the case of Consols a normal quotation must not be taken to mean the high figure at which the premier security stood in old days. With the broadening of the Trustee's list of investments, the great number of high class issues, especially Colonial, that have appeared on the market during the past few years, it stands to reason that Consols with their tiny interest are not worth par value to the average investor. At the time of writing they are well over 76 both for money and the monthly account. India stocks have had more than their share of the general rise and the three and a half per cents stand as 92½, the three per cents. at 79½ and the two and a half per cents at 66¼. Of course in considering the present rise in the Stock Exchange there must not be forgotten the extraordinary bed-rock level to which prices had fallen all along the line. Even so, it is a striking fact that on Thursday, the close shewed the longest list of rises ever recorded in the London markets.

NEW ISSUES.

Another striking result of cheaper money is the avidity with which a long list of new issues launched during the week has been swallowed. There has not been one failure, or even a result approaching a failure. A steady list of new issues, chiefly Colonial, and representing over ten millions of capital over subscribed. Even the one exception easily went to allotment; and in any case it was merely a small issue of £113,000. There is truly a plethora of money.

In pointing to the strengthening in Home Rails financial scribes made such of improvement in labour conditions and such "bull" points. But it is a question whether anything but cheap money accounts for the firm tone of the market, which is largely influenced by the general sentiment all round. The first dividend announcement by the English lines was a disappointment. This was the South-Eastern which declared 2 per cent. as against 1¾ per cent. last year, while the market had anticipated a distribution of 2½ per cent. The accounts of the Chatham line are of course made up with theSouth Eastern and Chatham Second Preference Stock receives 1½ per cent. as compared with ¼ per cent. Members were justified in looking for a higher distribution, for traffic during the half year had shewn a gross increase of £200,000 while the sum required for these two payments is under £35,000. On Thursday the Great Eastern Railway dividend was announced, and surpassed what members had anticipated. For the whole year that Company's distribution will be £2-10 per cent. The effect on the price of the stock was prompt and favourable. The Metropolitan announcement of 1¾ per cent. for the half year was up to Market anticipations. The biggest rise during the week in the Home Railway Market was scored by North-Westerns which advanced 5 points. Others, among what is known as the Heavy Brigade in the Railway Market also advanced but not on the same scale.

THE AMERICAN MARKET.

I have often pointed out that the American Market must be judged from an entirely different point of view to other leading departments of our Stock Exchange. It is dominated by Wall Street and Wall Street is always under the influence of big operators. The best that can be said of these gentlemen is that their mood is "bullish" and that certain circumstances should favour them. Other circumstances are rather too strong for them just at the moment with the result that once or twice the American department has hung back and failed to enjoy the general advance that has set in. Still, this is largely a matter of comparison and degree, for take them all in all, Yankee Rails have been a better Market than has been the case for a long time. Southern and Union Pacifics have been bought by sound purchasers. A poor feature of the American Market has been the report of the United States Steel Corporation for the past quarter. It is over five years since such small earnings have been shown. Fortunately the handsome surpluses that characterised the first three quarters of 1913 were more than sufficient to cover the million and a quarter defficiency necessary to keep up the 1¼ per cent. dividend. Fortunately the Market had anticipated this poor return, and as a result the price of the stock was little affected.

The "bears" made a raid on Canadian Pacific Stocks during the early part of the week and very cleverly turned the death of Lord Strathcona to their account. They declared that heavy realisations would have to be made of this Stock held by the late Statesmen. But Lord Strathcona was an old man, and must have anticipated his end some years ago and arranged his affairs accordingly, so that to sensible people the subsequent contradiction of the story was scarcely necessary. During the past two or three days there has been considerable buying of Canadian Pacific Stock, and the rising price has been a feature of Markets. Trunks have been buoyout.

Army Foreign Railways Mexican and Argentine descriptions have shown a stronger front than has been the case for some time but even Brazilian Rails have hardened slightly.

THE MINING MARKET.

The upward movement and increasing business which set in with Consols, and spread to Home Rails came last to the Mining Markets and despite an improvement in tone, South African shares are not yet sharing to the full, the general activity and strength. There have been many critics of General Botha's autocratic conduct with regard to the strikers, but it has to be conferred that however blameable was his conduct from the politically moral point of view, the position of the investor in the South African Mining industry was dangerously threatened; for many of the properties can only be made to pay by systematic and reasonably priced labour. Taken on the whole prices have been firm with real strength in such finance Companies as consolidated goldfields and Johannesburg instruments. If once buying sets it on a substantial scale this Market must show some considerable rise, for it must be remembered that prices have been allowed to ebb away to the lowest level. The Chartered Company, whose policy in regard to cattle rearing and other matters I recently referred to, has reaped the reward of recent publicity for the shares have been freely dealt in during the last week, and the price has steadily improved. Just now considerable interest attaches to the question of the Company's relation to an appropriated land in Southern Rhodesia. It is a long standing dispute as to whether the land is in the actual ownership of the Chartered Company or merely held by them in trust for the people of Rhodesia. The matter has been referred to the Privy Council and its decision will be final. Other Mining and land shares, including coppers have been better Markets and oil shares have looked brighter during the past week.

I am glad to learn from more than one well informed source that the easier prospects in the Money Market are not likely to cause an undue rush of new issues so far as Canada is concerned. There is a distinct desire on the part of those who influence Canadian finance if not to cry a halt, at any rate to discourage borrowings except where actually necessary. As the manager of one of the biggest Canadian banks has put it, well secured short term commitments will probably gain the appreciation of the Market at reasonable rates. Otherwise the fact of money being more easily obtainable now for new undertakings of the extension of old ones, naturally suggests that even additional discrimination must be exercised in the selections of new investments.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BUILDING OF BELGAUM HOSPITAL.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

LALSING INDRAJITSING V. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, District Judge of Belgaum, who partly allowed the plaintiff-appellant claim.

The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 53,835 from Government, alleging that it was the amount due to him on account of his contracts for the building of the Civil Hospital at Belgaum. The facts of the case were that the plaintiff's tenders for certain works were accepted on 25th October, 1905, and 13th December, 1906, and it was stipulated that the works should be completed within 25th October, 1907, and 30th November, 1907, respectively. During the course of the construction the plaintiff executed many works not covered by the contract, and many changes in plans were made There was an order book kept on the work, but care was not taken to enter therein all changes in construction and the rates agreed upon or settled for items not covered by the contract. For some time past strained relations existed between the contractor and the supervising officer and eventually as the former could not complete the work within a reasonable time, his contract was taken from him, and the parts which were not completed were finished departmentally. The contract was taken from the plaintiff on 30th June 1908. The buildings were completed about the end of September, and the plaintiff was persuaded to attend at final measurements, and to sign the measurement book as each building was measured. The final bill based on those measurements was prepared on 1st January 1909. The plaintiff was sent for and asked to accept the sum therein named in full satisfaction of his claim. He had already applied for the return of the deposit of Rs. 5,000, which he had made according to rules, but had received no reply to his letters. At that time he was in very strained pecuniary circumstances, and so was very anxious that some part-partment should be made to him pending a thorough investigation of his claim.

ATTITUDE OF AUTHORITIES.

But the attitude taken up by the authorities was that until he accepted the payments offered to him in full satisfaction, they would not pay him anything. The Executive Enginer informed him that no advance would be paid to him, and assured him that every assistance would be given to him to look into the records of the office and see whether the accounts were not correct. However, in January 1909, the plaintiff gave notice to Government of his intention to file a suit. Meanwhile the superintending Engineer informed the plaintiff that he would also allow him to inspect all papers again with a view to a settlement. The plaintiff then on 2nd April, 1909, submitted a letter of his claims. After inquiry, the Superintending Engineer addressed to the plaintiff in which certain concessions were offered. In reply the plaintiff refused to accept the amount offered in full satisfaction, and prayed for payment on account, stating that otherwise he would demand his costs and interest. Then he filed the present suit.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel varied the decree of the District Court by adding Rs. 3,727-5-0, and interest thereon at six per cent. from the date of the suit till payment.

Mr. Baptista with Mr. D. C. Virkar, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff-appellant.

The Advocate-General and the Government Pleader represented the Secretary of State for India in Council.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

ADJUDICATION ORDER ANNULLED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RE RAMGOPAL HIRALAL AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the rule taken out by a creditor of Ramgopal Hiralal and six others carrying on business in the names of Hiralal Chunilal, Hansraj Shrikissan and Shett Hansraj. The facts of this insolvency have been previously reported and they also appear clearly from the following judgment:—

This is a Rule taken out by Joharmal Mulchand, a creditor of the above insolvents against the petitioning creditors and the Official Assignee to show cause why the order of adjudication that was made on the 1st day of October, 1913, should not be annulled. The rule was obtained under section 21 of the Insolvency Act. It gives the Court power to annul an adjudication order where in the opinion of the Court the debtor ought not to have been adjudged insolvent, and the grounds relied upon by the applicants are two:—first, that the Court had no jurisdiction to make the order; secondly, that if it had, no act of insolvency had been committed. This question was discussed by me when I decided the rule obtained by the insolvents under the same section. In my judgment I said: "The petitioning creditors contend that the jurisdiction of the court was founded on the fact that the insolvents carried on business either in person or through an agent in Bombay, and it has been conceded that, unless they prove that the court has no jurisdiction."

And I held on that occasion that there was sufficient evidence before me that the insolvents had carried on business either in person or through an agent in Bombay, which had not been rebutted by evidence on the part of the insolvents. I have now on this rule a mass of evidence on the record which shews in the first place that the evidence relied upon by the petitioning creditors is untrustworthy and in the second place that as a matter of fact the insolvents did not carry on business either in person or through an agent in Bombay. The phrase "carrying on business" in section 11 (b) is a less definite phrase than that used in the corresponding section of the English Bankruptcy Act in which the words are "had a place of business." It is sometimes difficult to define exactly what is "carrying on business." The evidence shows that at the most the insolvents instructed a certain Jeydev Harnath in Bombay to represent their interests when they gave orders for the sale or purchase of goods in the ordinary way to commision agents in Bombay; and it does not appear that Jeydev did anything more than to see that those orders were carried out. His evidence shows that he is a broker, obtained brokerage on the transactions, and if he did anything more than act as broker, he may have attended on some occasions when the goods were weighed over. It does not appear that he had any authority to enter into contracts on behalf of the insolvents, and it is not even suggested, except in two affidavits on which I can place no reliance, that he occupied an office or pehdi on behalf of the insolvents or kept any books in which to enter the transactions of the insolvents. It would, therefore, in my opinion, be stretching the language of the section to a lamentable extent if I had held that what Jeydev did in Bombay on behalf of the insolvents was "carrying on business" within the meaning of the section. As far as the insolvents are concerned, during the period a year before the petition was presented they passed through Bombay on their way from Marwar to Hyderabad and put up for a short time in Bombay. It may be that while in Bombay for a few hours they saw some of the commission agents through whom they transacted business, but I do not think that that would amount to "carrying on business" within the meaning of the section. The result is that in my opinion the Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the petition.

I am now only concerned with the petition against the insolvents carrying on business the name of Hiralal Chunilal, and Hanraj Shrikisen so that the adjudication order against those seven persons who are trading in the names of Hiralal Chunilal, Hansraj Shrikissen and also Ramdhandas Parasram should be annulled.

As to the order against Hansraj Chunilal trading as Seth Hansraj, that will remain, because he stands on a different footing. It appears that he, whether as part of the joint family business or not, did do business in his own name and he may have given instructions to Jeydev which Jeydev carried out on a different footing which might be sufficient to give jurisdiction as regards Seth Hansraj.

Therefore it is not necessary to go into the question whether an act of insolvency had been committed by those persons.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

88-13—Unwalla P & P Gokuldas Dayaram Master v. Jaffer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein & anr. Jehangir M K.

176-14—Jehangir M & S Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomedbhai Gulam Hoosein and anr.

Suits for hearing and final dispesal.

Long Causes.

963-12—Captain & V Hirji Khetsey & Co a firm v. The B B & C I Ry Co Crawford B & Co. Part heard.

560-11—Payne & Co Mathurdas Kallanji & Co a firm v. Amratlal Verchand and anr. Shamrao M & H.

740-13—Jamsetji R and D (For a pauper.) Rakhia Sultan v. Sallebhai Ibrahim Little & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M and S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub and ors. Raghavya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Hormusji Bilimoria M B Chothia Pestonji R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v. Chundulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr..

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors. v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr. Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabhai widow & ors. D J Mantri Khunderao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Matturadas Gordhandas & ors. v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & Co Little & Co Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji & Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai widow & ors. Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla and Mulla Pandoaji v. Govind Bettoni and anr. Bick M R & Co.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Dismissal.

114-13.—Payne and Co., Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co. a firm v. Sha Vanmali Jetha, Jam. R. and D.

For Consent Decree.

549-13.—Jam. R. and D., Sha Vanmali Jetha v. Abdulla Haji Mowji a firm and ors., Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

658-11—Daph F & D. R D Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ard. H D & Co.

Short Cause.

50-14—Payne & Co. Pallonji Edulji & Sons a firm v. Harivalabh Beehardas Bhai K & G.

Reference.

L. A. Reference, 3-13.—E. F. Nicholson, In re Government v. Ismail Abdul Karim Sarang and ors., Ard. H. D. and Co., D. J. Mantri.

Long Causes.

229-12.—Mirza M. and M., The Oriental Bank of India, Ld. v. Noor Mahomed Jina, Payne and Co., For Re-hearing.

899-13—Hiralal & Co. Jamnadas Dawji & anr. v. Varjlal Tarachand & anr Payne & Co Jam R & D.

103-13—Madh K & Ch R D Sethna v. Tyaballi and ors. Edg. G W & Co.

1275-12.—Sm. B. and Co., Framji Sorabji Ghandy and ors. v. Lukhmibai widow, Wadia G. and Co.

805-13.—Surajmal and Co., Kanji Pragji v. Premji Vallabhdas and ors., Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Jehangir G. and B., Madhowji K. and C., Mirza M. and M.

1116-12.—Manecklal and Ty., Vallabhdas Haridas v. Dayal Haridas, Madh. K. and C.

1349-12.—Madhowji K. and C., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H. and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, 9th February.)

The Hon. Sir Dinshah Dhanjibhai Davar, Kt., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 16th February 1914.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, Chairman, of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement and Chairman, Aden Port Trust, is granted privilege for two months and three days, combined with furlough for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 1st May. 1914.

Lieutenant P. J. R. Wigley to be Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., to act as Sindhi Translator to Government, vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Captain W. A. Gover, 7th (D.C.O.) Rajputs, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties vice Major S. G. W. Hume.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department.

Major J. W. H. Lyon, Indian Army, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Campbell.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, on furlough, is reverted from Class I, officiating to Class II, substantive, with effect from the 3rd February 1914.

Mr. Venkanna Hosabnaik Gonehalli to be Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, with effect from 1st October 1913.

Mr. S. S. Godbole, Assistant Professsor of Physics and Mathematics at the Agricultural College, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days with effect from 1st March 1914.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Harilal Mehta, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. T. F. Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, is allowed an extension by six months of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. Pandurang Chimnaji Patil, Divisional Inspector of Agricuture, Central Division, to act as Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, from the date on which Mr. Knight proceeds on leave to the date on which he will be relieved by Rao Saheb G. K. Kelkar in September, 1914.

Mr. K. N. Colvile to be temporary Professor of English at the Elphinstone College Bombay.

Mr. Premchand Avatrai Jhangiani is confirmed in the appointment of Principal, Hyderabad Training College for Men.

Mr. Govind Bahirao Brahme to act as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction vice Mr. Dinkar Shankar Savarkar, proceeding on leave.

Miss Violet Machado, M.B., B.S., to be House Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, for a period of two years with effect from the 1st April 1914.

Captain J. E. B. Hotson, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps with effect from the 15th December 1913.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, M.R B.S., (Lond.), I.M.S., is granted leave on urgent private affairs for six months with effect from the date of relief.

Lt.-Col. H. Bennett, I.M.S., to act as a First Class Civil Surgeon during the absence on leave of Major V. B. Bennett, I.M.S.

Mr. H. B. Evington, Acting Executive Engineer, is granted, six weeks' privilege leave from the date of relief.

Mr. J. M. Mackay, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals District, vice Mr. Evington on leave.

Mr. A. B. De'Souza, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for 3 months from the 10th April 1914.

Mr. Abdul Hak Abdullah Sheikh to be Special Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspector for Mulla Schools in Sind as a temporary measure.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, Bar-at-Law, Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay is granted furlough without pay from 2nd March to 4th June 1914.

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THE TRAIN MURDER.

ARREST OF THE BOY'S FATHER.

The adjourned inquiry into the death of the five-year-old boy Willie Starchfield, found dead in a North London train on January 8, ended on January 29th in the Shoreditch Coroner's Court with the arrest of the boy's father, John Starchfield, after the jury had returned a verdict against him. The evidence had occupied rather under two hours, and in the course of it the dramatic scene enacted at the previous hearing, when Starchfield was identified in Court by one of the witnesses, was almost exactly repeated. When the jury returned to the Court, after an absence of 53 minutes, the foreman was asked by the Coroner if they had come to any decision. The foreman replied:—

We are unanimously in regarding the evidence of the witnesses called by Mr. Starchfield as unreliable, and entirely lacking in corroboration. We are unanimously of opinion that Starchfield and his principal witness, Tilley, have failed to account satisfactorily for their whereabouts on the afternoon of January 8, 1914. We are unanimous in believing that the man and the child seen by Mrs. Wood and Mr. White on the afternoon in question were Mr. Starchfield and his son Willie.

The foreman of the jury paused before adding:—"It is the wish of the jury that that should be regarded as a verdict against Starchfield."

The Coroner.—You mean that he should be charged with the wilful murder of his son?

The Foreman.—That is so.

The Coroner thereupon ordered Chief Inspector Gough, the officer in charge of the case, to arrest Starchfield for the murder of his son, and made out a warrant for his apprehension and detention. Starchfield, who had remained calm during the absence of the jury, seemed dazed by the verdict, and his wife broke down completely.

A SECOND IDENTIFICATION.

When the inquest was adjourned in the previous week a witness named Mrs. Wood—the woman referred to in the verdict of the jury—described a man and a boy whom she saw in Kentish Town-road on the day of the murder, and was then asked if she had seen the man again. Pointing to Starchfield in Court, she exclaimed. "Yes, that is the man." On the 29th a commercial traveller named John White gave evidence. This witness told of a man and a boy whom he saw together at Camden Town Railway Station on the same day. After describing the man he was asked if he could point him out in the Court. "That is the gentleman," replied the witness, as he indicated Starchfield in a seat reserved for the witnesses. Starchfield sprang up once more to protest. "It is a lie," he cried in a loud voice, and a man named Tilley, who had been called in support of Starchfield's *alibi*, joined in the denial.

The witness had stated that he heard the man whom he saw at the station calling the boy, and the foreman of the jury asked if he recognized the voice. "Yes, I know the man; I will swear to it," came the answer. The evidence, which had begun with a report by Dr. Spilsbury on the food found in the stomach of the murdered boy, ended with a statement by Chief Inspector Gough as to many disagreements and separations in the married life of Starchfield and his wife.

THE EVIDENCE.

The first witness was Dr. Spilsbury, who presented the report of an analysis of the contents of the stomach of the murdered boy.

The Coroner said that this report would have an important bearing on the evidence of Mrs. Wood that the boy was eating what appeared to be a piece of cake not long before his death if the analysis showed anything like the sort of cake that had been produced.

Dr. Spilsbury said he had examined cakes bought at the shop referred to by Mrs. Wood, and he found in them small nut-like masses. Such cake as Mrs. Wood produced might have formed the source of food of which found traces in his examination.

Michael Ryan, day deputy at the lodging-house in Hanover-court, where John Starchfield lived, said that the police took a statement from him on the night of the murder.

The Coroner read the statement, in which the witness said that he saw Starchfield in bed at noon on the day of the murder, and that in the same room was another man known as Tilley, or Barry.

The man Tilley, who was recalled, had made a statement in which he said that he saw Starchfield in bed at half-past 2. He added that he did not leave the lodging-house until 3 o'clock. This was in conflict with the evidence of Mrs. Starchfield, who was recalled and stated that she saw Tilley in Rupert-street between half-past 12 and 1 o'clock.

IDENTIFICATION IN COURT.

Mr. John White, a commercial traveller living in New Southgate, who identified Starchfield was the next witness. He said that in conversation with a Mrs. Powell about a week after the murder, he had explained that on January 8, shortly before 2 o'clock, he was in Camden Town Station, when he saw coming in at the Kentish Town-road entrance a man holding by the hand a little boy. The man had what he would call an Italian appearance, and was wearing a dark hat and overcoat. The boy was of dark complexion and slim build. The man left the boy standing in the booking-hall and went to the booking-office window about 20ft. from where he was standing. The boy moved towards the ticket collector's barrier, and the man called "Come you here." The man appeared to have purchased a ticket, as he had left the office window and was rejoining the boy. He decided to wait for a few days before giving information, but meanwhile, he formed the impression from pictures published in the "Daily Mirror" that the photographs of the father of the dead boy resembled the man he had seen with the boy.

The witness went on to describe certain steps he had taken to confirm his impression, including a visit he paid to Tottenham-court-road, where Starchfield used to sell newspapers, to try to identify the man he saw.

In reply to the foreman of the jury, the witness said that to the best of his belief the man was wearing a Trilby hat.

Have you recognized the man you saw?—Yes, Sir.

Where?—I recognized him outside Shoreditch Church.

Could you identify him now?—Yes, Sir.

Can you point him out in this Court?

The witness turned and, pointing to Starchfield, said, "That is the gentleman."

PROTEST BY STARCHFIELD.

Starchfield at once jumped to his feet and shouted, "It's a lie, a damned lie." The man Tilley, or Barry, who was sitting close by, added "So it is a lie. He was in bed. It must be his double."

John Starchfield, the father of the murdered boy, who was arrested.

The Foreman.—Do you recognize his voice?

The witness.—Yes; I know the man; I will swear to it.

Was the child going willingly with him?—Most decidedly. They were most affable together. The man was laughing as they went towards the ticket collector.

You did not notice whether the child was eating cake?—No; I noticed very little of the child.

You are quite positive about the man?—I am.

A photograph was then handed to the witness, and his comment was:—"That is the kind of the boy I saw Mr. Starchfield with."

The witness added that he first spoke seriously to Mrs. Powell of what he had seen on January 18. He wavered and worried over the matter and had sleepless nights; he felt he must come forward to relieve his mind.

The Coroner said there seemed no reasonable probability of finding more corroborative evidence at present, and unless the jury could make some suggestion as to the direction in which they should continue researches, he thought that might conclude the inquiry after hearing Chief Inspector Gough.

A RECORD OF DISPUTES.

Chief Inspector Gough then outlined the investigations which had been made by the police. He said that the movements of persons upon whom suspicion might have fallen had been exhaustively inquired into, but no evidence to connect any one with the matter had been obtained up to the present, and so far as he was concerned none which would justify an arrest.

The witness went on to relate the history of the Starchfield famliy. He said that Mr. and Mrs. Starchfield were married at St. Giles's Registry Office in October, 1903. The man was then 24 and the woman 20. Starchfield enlisted in the Army and served a little over three years with the colours. He was in the South African War. His reserve term expired in August, 1911. There were three children of the marriage, of whom two died. William, the murdered boy, was born in June, 1908, and was insured for a penny a week in the Pearl Life Insurance Company. During the time the Starchfields had been married they parted on many occasions, probably about 10 or 12 times. Six weeks after the marriage Mrs. Starchfield went to Marlborough-street Police Court and complained about the way her husband treated her. Owing to Starchfield's behaviour towards his wife he was prosecuted, and a separation order was granted, Starchfield having to pay 5s. a week. He failed to comply with the order, and Mrs. Starchfield earned hor living as a tailoress.

The witness described further quarrels and separations, and said that after Starchfield was shot by Titus(the Tottenham-court-road murderer) and had been to Clacton, his wife rejoined him once more. Another separation followed, and he allowed her the £1 a week which he got for about six months from the Carnegie Fund. On January 1 of this year the sum was reduced to 15s. and he had not since contributed towards her maintenance.

SUMMING UP.

The Coroner, in summing up, characterized the suggestion that the crime might have been committed by a friend of Titus in revenge for the action of Starchfield in stopping him as "a very wild notion." The movements of the lunatic who escaped from Coloney Hatch had been traced on that day, and it was quite clear he had nothing to do with the murder. The police were satisfied about the mother's movements. If Starchfield and the people in the lodging-house had sworn falsely, then it was possible that the father might have been the man whom Mrs. Wood saw in Kentish Town-road and whom Mr. White saw in Camden Town Station. In short, there was no evidence against anybody unless it was the father. The question for the jury's consideration was whether there was sufficient evidence that he would have killed the boy to justify them in sending him for trial.

The jury after retiring, returned the verdict given above. Before the arrest of Starchfield, the Court was cleared, but many awaited his appearance outside and followed a taxi-cab in which he was conveyed to Old-street Police-station.

TRIAL AT OLD-STREET POLICE COURT.

A new chapter in the mystery of the train murder was opened at Old-street Police Court on 30th January, when John Starchfield, the boy's father, was formally charged with the murder of his son.

The impression that the accused man would be brought in the prison van caused a rush for the doors when the familiar vehicle was sighted, but Starchfield was not inside. He had been detained in the cells of the Court since his apprehension on Thursday evening, and was only visible to the few who were able to get within the small buildings.

The demand on this limited accommodation was so great that a queue had to be formed in the hall, and when the magistrate, Mr. H. C. Biron, arrived, there was a rush for the doors that required the attention of several policemen.

Mr. Lewis Margetts appeared on behalf of Starchfield, who entered with a quick step and wheeled round in surprise as he caught sight of *the faces* turned towards him.

CORONER'S JURY'S FINDING.

Chief-Inspector Gough said that he proposed to offer only evidence of arrest, in order that time might be allowed to communicate with the Director of Public Prosecution. He mentioned the finding of the coroner's jury and the arrest of Starchfield in Court at 5-30 on the evening of 29th January.

"I said to him," said the officer, "I am a police inspector, and I shall arrest you for the wilful murder of your son, William Starchfield, on January 8 this year. I wish to caution you that anything you say will be taken in writing and may be used as evidence against you."

Starchfield said:—

All I say is, I am innocent of this crime.

The inspector, then told of what happened at the Old-street Police Station when the charge was drawn up and read over. Again Starchfield merely said "I am innocent of the charge."

This was the only evidence offered, Mr. Magretts intimating that he would reserve his cross-examination. He also asked permission for Starchfield to be seen by his brother. To this the police have no objection, and the request was granted.

The case was adjourned until 3rd February, and Starchfield left the dock without turning his head to right or left as he walked accross the Court to the gaolers' quarters.

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Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 6. Fowl, As. 12. Beef, As. 9. Almonds, As. 4. Vegetables, As. 5. Eggs, As. 6. Potatoe, As. 2. Total Rs. 3-0-0.

FRIAR TUCK SOUP.

This should be made with a chicken from which some of the better parts of the meat should be reserved, then the bones, skin and all, pounded up for the making of the stock. Onion may be boiled with the stock. After the first straining add a potato or two sliced, and the reserved meat of the fowl cut into small shreds and let all simmer, gently, till the potato is soft enough to rub through a sieve; return the puree to the soup with some shreds of cooked green onion, a good lump of butter and the yolk of an egg at the very last.

COLD FISH TIMBALE.

Make a nicely flavoured savoury porridge with semolina and when cold line some small moulds with it. Make a savoury stew of any cooked fish adding olives capers, a little anchovy etc. and fill the moulds with this adding a lid of the semolina. Set on ice and when turned out for serving mask them with aspic mayonnaise setting an olive in a round of hardboiled egg in the centre of each.

FOWL AU CHASSEUR.

Marinade the fowl in oil flavoured with herbs grated onion and chilli for some hours. Then breadcrumb and broil it and serve it with a sauce made of Madeira or flavoured with it and pounded ham.

BEEF AUX INDES.

This is cold beef cut into neat slices and served on a salad of tomatoes, cold potatoes, hard boiled eggs and olives dressed with oil, chilli vinegar and some sweet mango or tomato chutney. Garnish with green chillies and white of egg.

GENOISE RAMEQUINS.

Fry small rounds of bread to fit into small paper ramequin cases. Lay them at the bottom and fill in with seasoned grated cheese pouring on the top a dessertspoonful of cream or undiluted Ideal milk. Set these in the oven to cook till the cheese is melted; serve in the cases.

BACCHUS BASKETS.

Form a paste of almonds by pounding half a pound of sweet almonds and mixing it with the same of fine castor sugar, dried and sifted through a very fine sieve. Add more sugar if the paste is inclined to crumble and bind with the white of an egg. With this line dariole moulds so as to form a basket when turned out, the handle being made of strips of angelica intertwined. Fill the baskets with brandy cherries and whipped cream. Or they may be filled with an apricot stew made rather dry, with whipped cream on top. Serve on a lace doyley or a dish strewn with grated cocoanut.

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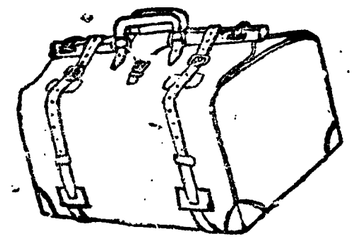

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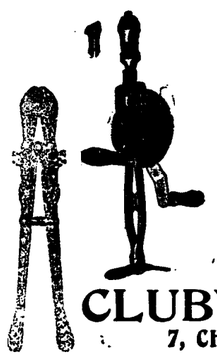

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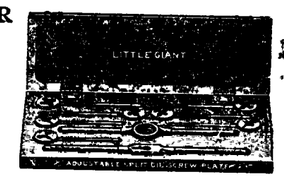

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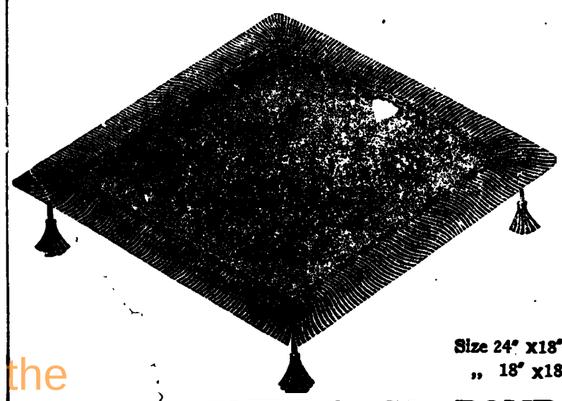

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Printed and published by A. P. Barwin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.